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FOR BOOKS ON LONDON

Middlesex and
Hertfordshire
Notes and Queries

MIDDLESEX & HERTFORDSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES

VOLUME III

LONDON
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Lamb

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Besides the association with his grandmother, there were perhaps,
in this county, a tender memory still lingering in Charles
Lamb's heart: near Blakesware House, where his grandmother
housekeeper, in a cottage known as Bleuheims, there had lived

Lamb

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB:

BY LIONEL CUST, F.S.A.

FEW literary geniuses have had their lives so intimately connected with Middlesex and Herfordshire, as Charles Lamb and his ill-fated sister Mary. Born in London, Charles Lamb's heart was ever in Hertfordshire, and there, as he would have wished, he ended his days.

Charles Lamb was born on February 10th, 1775, in Crown Office Row, Temple, where his father was clerk to a Mr. Salt. His grandmother, Mary Field, was housekeeper at Blakesware House, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, and through her he imbibed his love of that county. Lamb went to a school in Fetter Lane before entering Christ's Hospital. On leaving school he was at first a clerk in the South Sea House, Threadneedle Street, but soon obtained more permanent employment at the old East India House in Leadenhall Street. In 1796 the Lamb family moved into lodgings in Little Queen Street, Holborn, where the terrible tragedy took place of Mary Lamb's insanity, and the death of a mother by her daughter's hand. Shortly after this they removed to 45, Chapel Street, Pentonville. The dark cloud however hung over Mary Lamb's life, and her home was frequently an asylum at Hackney. In 1799 Charles Lamb found a home for his sister, when not suffering from her affliction, in Southampton Buildings, Holborn, and soon after in the Temple, their birthplace. For nine years they lived in Mitre Court Buildings, and for nine more in Inner Temple Lane. In 1817 they removed to rooms 'over the Brazier's' in Russell Street, Covent Garden, and in 1823 they settled, for a short time, by the New River, in Colebrooke Row, Islington. Soon after this the Lambs at last moved into Hertfordshire.

Besides the association with his grandmother, there was perhaps, with this county, a tender memory still lingering in Charles Lamb's heart: near Blakesware House, where his grandmother was housekeeper, in a cottage known as Blenheims, there had lived

a young girl, by name Ann Simmons, the 'gentle maid, Anna' of his poems, who appears to have been the only person to whom he had a sentimental attachment.

Early in 1824 Charles and Mary Lamb gave up housekeeping at Islington, and took lodgings with an old couple at Enfield Chase, and later settled in a house in what is known as Chase Side, Enfield. In 1833 they made their last move to Bay Cottage, Edmonton, where Lamb died on December 27th, 1834. In Edmonton Churchyard he—

> lies apart
> From the great city where he first drew breath,
> Was reared and taught, and humbly earned his bread.
> (*Coleridge*).

Mary Lamb survived her devoted brother for more than twelve years, and in 1847 was laid beside him at Edmonton.

Many of the tenderest descriptions of localities in London and Hertfordshire are to be found in the Essays of 'gentle Elia,' and by following in the footsteps of Lamb, the traveller will find many objects still existing, from which the flavour of romance and sentiment has not yet departed.

As might have been expected, there are but few portraits of Charles Lamb. Of the eight which are known, three are in the National Portrait Gallery, a fourth in the Print Room at the British Museum, and a fifth in the Forster Library at the South Kensington Museum. The two reproduced here are in the National Portrait Gallery. That painted by William Hazlitt, the critic, in 1805 shows him in a Spanish dress with a *golilla*, and gives perhaps a rather too heroic aspect to the somewhat shabby City clerk. The other portrait is of deeper interest, since with Charles Lamb it contains the portrait of his sister, Mary, the only one known to exist. In the last year of Lamb's life he was wont to go once a month with his sister to dine quietly at the British Museum, with the Rev. Henry Cary, the translator of 'Dante,' then assistant keeper of printed books in the Library there. Cary's son, Francis Stephen Cary, was an artist, and had a studio in Hart Street close by. The Lambs gave him sittings there for the portraits here reproduced. The picture is not a great work of art, but it is one of the most deeply interesting human documents that has ever been put before the public gaze.

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB, BY CARY.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

ALL success to the project of the London County Council for "registering" buildings of historic or architectural interest within the district under their control! The register will certainly be very useful for reference, but when it is made, how much nearer shall we be towards ensuring the preservation of the buildings so registered? The Council surely do not propose acquiring them for the nation? If they do, it is certainly unwise to emphasize the interest *prior* to the purchase!

* * *

The whole question of the preservation of interesting buildings, or other historic remains in private hands, is fraught with difficulty, however we approach it. There is, we believe, at the present time, a committee of the Society of Antiquaries considering what is done in other countries, in order that it may advise the Government how far the Ancient Monuments Act—which now deals only with pre-historic relics—can be made applicable to those that are historic. The Committee was the outcome of the discussion over the demolition of the Rolls Chapel, and was referred to in these pages last year (vol. ii. p. 72).

* * *

With regard to buildings, &c., the property of Government, as was the Rolls Chapel, or certain buildings to which the term "national" may be applied, it may be practicable to devise some method by which their preservation may be insured; but it will certainly be a difficult task to frame a law which will render it illegal for a man to pull down or alter, for his greater convenience, any structure which belongs to him and which may happen to possess historic associations or interesting antiquarian features. The real safeguard of such buildings lies in the spread of a sincere love of archæology amongst Englishmen. That being so, the teaching recently enunciated by Lord Rosebery at the London Reform Union, in speaking of Sir Walter Besant's stirring sketch of the history of the Metropolis, will do more to preserve for posterity the sadly few relics of the past that remain in and near London, than all the projected registering and scheduling.

Rumours of railways penetrating into the heart of London's country are heard on many sides, and some of the Bills before Parliament in 1897 will be watched with interest by readers of these pages. Chief amongst the schemes are those for lines from Watford, by way of Elstree, to Edgware, with a possible continuation to the Metropolitan Railway at Neasden; and from the Great Western Railway at Ealing, through Uxbridge to High Wycombe—a shorter line from London to Oxford.

* * *

The Watford and Edgware line is really a resuscitation of the 1864 scheme for a line which would put Watford in touch with the Great Northern system. How far the opposition offered to it last year will be now sustained, it is difficult to say; but Professor Herkomer still speaks pathetically of the peace of his little art colony being disturbed by the new railway, although the present proposal is for a line further removed from the Professor's *sanctum*.

* * *

Of course railways are not pretty things, and they bring noise; but the real injury that they do to rusticity is the opening up of building sites, which are quickly covered with architectural atrocities. Should the line be made, let the residents in the district through which it passes, who value a rustic home and need it within easy reach of London, stand shoulder to shoulder and make up their minds not to sell their land for building; the railway passing through it will then not do so very much harm after all.

* * *

One of the many schemes for commemorating the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign, is for the purchase of certain spots in the neighbourhood of London—closer to it a good deal than the country just spoken of as threatened with a railway invasion—in order to dedicate them to the public as open spaces for ever. The scheme is a good one, and surely merits the support of Londoners in general. Now without discouraging the claims for preservation as open spaces possessed by other still unbuilt-on spots within a few miles of the city, let us urge most strongly those of the tract of woodland known as the Churchyard Bottom Wood, at Highgate.

VIEW IN CHURCHYARD BOTTOM WOOD, HIGHGATE.

Mr. C. F. Corry Wright, a gentleman residing at Northwood, Hornsey Lane, has, for some time past, been fighting hard to keep as an open space this exceptionally picturesque spot, so that the present and future generations of Londoners may feast their eyes upon its beauty, a beauty apparent at whatever time of the year we visit it; that, even in sombre winter, it has its charm, the reader will see who looks at the photograph opposite, which Mr. Corry Wright has just had taken for reproduction here.

* * *

The wood is the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The sum asked for it is 25,000*l.*, and some 5,000*l.* more must needs be expended in fencing and draining the property. Of this amount 10,000*l.* has been already given by the Hornsey Urban District Council. A portion of the remaining 20,000*l.* has been subscribed, and we hope that the reader of these lines will not refuse to send to Mr. Corry Wright a contribution towards sparing the Churchyard Bottom Wood from the destroying hand of the builder ready to descend upon it. Gravel Pit Wood, which adjoins it, is already vested in the Corporation of London on the public's behalf; and the two together would certainly give the most sylvan recreation ground of which any city could boast.

* * *

The meeting to promote the Hertfordshire Museum scheme, to which we referred in our October number, was duly held in London early in that month, and proved, in every way, a success. Prominent men from all parts of the county shewed, by their presence at that meeting, the importance they attached to the establishment of a Museum, and we are glad to say the machinery for collecting funds seems to be working in a most satisfactory manner. Over 1,000*l.* has already been subscribed, and it is hoped that in our next issue some definite statement may be made as to the date at which the Museum will be commenced.

* * *

The provisional committee, appointed at this meeting, is a particularly strong one — Lord Cowper (chairman), Lords Clarendon and Verulam, and Sir John Evans, K.C.B. (vice-chairmen), Mr. Percival Bosanquet, Lord Brownlow, Canon Davys, Mr. C. E. Longmore, Dr. Stradling, Mr. Hellier Gosselin,

Mr. Frederick Seebohm, Mr. John Hopkinson, Mr. W. O. Boys, Mr. Guy Sebright, Mr. A. P. McMullen, and a number of other influential men from every part of Hertfordshire—and bears striking testimony to the fact that any doubts as to the suitability of St. Albans as a site for the Museum have been overcome. Mr. H. J. Toulmin, of the Pré, St. Albans, makes, *ça va sans dire*, a most energetic Treasurer, and the Honorary Secretaries are Mr. W. Page, The White House, St. Albans, and Mr. A. E. Gibbs, Avenue House, St. Albans.

* * *

The destruction, by a parasitic fungus, of a fine old elm tree growing in Victoria Street, St. Albans, was the subject of a paper by Mr. George Abbey communicated to the Herts Natural History Society on Tuesday evening, December 8th. Dr. Stradling, the genial president of the Society, occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members. An interesting discussion took place with regard to the probable age of the large number of elm trees which grow in the neighbourhood of Watford and St. Albans. The writer of the paper expressed the opinion that the tree, whose death he was recording, was from a century to a century and a half old, and that it had not yet reached its prime.

* * *

A matter of considerable importance to local Natural History Societies was considered at the same meeting. A committee of the British Association have recommended the formation of Unions of these organisations for mutual aid, after the plan adopted by the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. There is a good deal to be said in favour of such a scheme, but the majority of the members present did not feel that they had given sufficient consideration to it to be able to express an opinion, and the discussion was therefore adjourned.

* * *

Probably most of us are aware that at Bayfordbury, the Hertfordshire seat of the late Mr. W. R. Baker, there exists an entirely unique collection of historial pictures: a series of forty-two portraits by Kneller, of members of the Kit Kat Club. How these portraits came to Bayfordbury is, however, not so well known, and it is therefore worth repeating.

Jacob Tonson, the elder, founded the Club in Shire Lane, in 1688, and was appointed its first Secretary. From thence it migrated to the "Fountain" in the Strand. Tonson afterwards rented a house at Barn Elms, near Barnes, and hung the portraits, including Kneller's and his own, on its walls. On the dissolution of the Club he acquired the pictures, which passed to his nephew and partner, Jacob. The nephew's eldest daughter married Alderman Baker, whose eldest son was Sir William Baker, for some while member for Herts, and ancestor of the late Mr. Baker.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY REV. O. W. TANCOCK.

IT is a matter for congratulation that there is in the diocese of St. Albans a stirring of interest as to the condition and preservation of Parish Registers. To all interested in the history and archæology of the county of Herts it is good news. The clergy and churchmen generally were roused in 1894 by the Local Government Bill, which, in its first shape, threatened to take away all Parish Books from their present custody. This was practically a renewal, in a worse form, of the proposal of 1811. The wording of the clause, however, was altered, and Church Books, Registers or others, remain in church custody, and in their natural localities. Though some reasons for a change were urged, especially the convenience of literary workers in London, there is good ground for being satisfied with the decision.

It is true that some Parish Registers have been lost while in clerical custody, but what is to be said of the books that were during the same time in the care of laymen? It is true that here and there carelessness may be attributed to the clergy, but where are the copies "transmitted unto the Bishop of the diocese, to the end the same shall faithfully be preserved in the Registry of the said Bishop?" Here and there a clergyman may make a difficulty about the consulting or copying the Register of some one parish; but to the whole of the Nonconformist

Registers of England deposited with the Registrar General, according to the Act of 1840, and now in his custody, all access is denied for literary workers.(1)

Be they where they may, the Parish Registers are the most valuable existing material for county history; and in some cases almost the only material for 16th century or 17th century family history. We welcome all attempts to take care of these records, and all efforts to give clear and accurate knowledge of what records are still existing. Some may look to a happy day when a Parish Register Society shall have published the Registers of some 9,000 parishes at the rate of six a year. Some may help local publication, and transcripts and so forth; these things all are useful no doubt. But the most practical work of the present is to find out exactly what Registers exist and in what condition, to tabulate and record their dates, to take care of them, to repair or rebind them, and lastly to make careful search for missing volumes.

In the diocese of St. Albans this good work has been begun, and some progress is being made. The Bishop, at the request of the Diocesan Conference of 1894, appointed a Committee "to inquire into, and report on, the condition, preservation, transcription, and custody of Parish Registers and Records in the Diocese." (See *St. Albans Diocesan Calendar*, 1895, p. 209). This involved at once the questions, "What Parish Registers ought to exist?" and "What do exist?" The inquiry might, of course, be brought down to the date of Rose's Act, 1812; or to the date of the Civil Registration Act, 1836; or to our own time. The Committee seems to be taking 1812 as their limit, and that is, at any rate, sufficient for the present. There ought to be in existence for all old "'Parish Churches or Chapels' in the possession of the Minister and Churchwardens," a continuous Register (in at least two, or more, books), of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages from 1598 at the latest (with copied earlier entries from 1538, or some later year, or from 1558), till the end of 1812, and in other books of the new prescribed form from 1813 to the present time (except possibly 1653 to 1660). If these do not exist in any parish, some book (or books) has been lost. And there ought to be in the hands of the Registrar of the Bishop in each diocese a con-

(1) A list of those for Herts is given by Mr. Brigg in *The Herts Genealogist*, vol. ii. p. 182.

tinuous set of "copies" of the entries in these Registers from 1603 to 1812 "faithfully preserved," and from 1812 to 1837 a set of copies "alphabetically indexed" by the Registrar, "for the convenience of search."

Of the latter, the so-called "Bishop's Transcripts" for this diocese, the existing remains are few, scanty, and almost unknown,(1) and for the present may be passed over, though we hope to give an account of those belonging to Herts some day. But the former, the Parish Registers, exist in their several parishes, save that by reason of lack of due care, or because of fire or other accident, or robbery or mutilation, many books or portions of books have disappeared. On the whole, accident and wilful destruction have played a small part in the history of Parish Registers. But four great causes have contributed to make our records broken. First, the perishable material of the paper books used from 1538 to 1598. Second, the disturbances of the Civil War and Commonwealth period, 1642-1660. Third, the non-residence of the beneficed clergy, and the general deadness of the church in the eighteenth century. Fourth, the want of proper and authoritative supervision and custody of church property during vacancies and sequestrations of benefices; and this last cause is still at work.

There are few means of finding out when missing Parish Registers were lost. The older county historians do not give many notices of them, but of seventy Parish Registers which Mr. Bridges searched in 1718 for his *History of Northamptonshire*, no less than sixteen were lost before the year 1826. Newcourt's *Repertorium*, which gives the history and ecclesiastical statistics of the greater part of this diocese to 1700, and Morant's *History of Essex*, seldom, if ever, mention the Registers. The early volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine* now and then notice a Register which cannot now be found. Some curious and sad information as to the neglect of Parish Registers, and the destruction and loss of some of them, may be gathered from the evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1833 to deal with Registration. But the best and most easily available authority is the Return made under the Census Act of 1830, of all

(1) A list of those for parishes within the Archdeaconry of St. Albans is given in *The Herts Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 30; but many of these transcripts only give the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, without giving names. Mr. Brigg is printing the transcripts for several Hertfordshire parishes.

ALDENHAM.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1659.	Book iv.	Mar.	1660-1713.
	Bur.	1559-1654.	„ v.	Bap.	1713-1812.
	Mar.	1559-1659.	„ vi.	Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1659-1712.	„ vii.	Mar.	1716-1753.
„ iii.	Bur.	1659-1677.	„ viii.	Mar.	1754-1812.

The Hiatus in the Burials Register 1677-1713 is partly to be filled up from "Two Books of Burials 1682-1683, 1698-1712 in the Overseers' Accounts for those years." These do not seem to be returned in the "Parish Register Books" in either Return 1830 or 1887.

AMWELL, GREAT.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1657.	Book ii.	Mar.	1683-1753.
	Bur.	„ „	„ iii.	Bap.	1792-1812.
	Mar.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1683-1791.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1793.
	Bur.	„ „	„ v.	Mar.	1793-1812.

In 1830 it was reported "No Register for the years 1657-1683 can be found": the statement is still true.

AMWELL, LITTLE.

See under Hertford.

ANSTEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1540-1700.	Book ii.	Mar.	1678-1753.
	Bur.	„ „	„ iii.	Bap.	1792-1812.
	Mar.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1678-1792.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1792.
	Bur.	„ „	„ v.	Mar.	1793-1812.

Vol. i. has its binding defective, and is faded. Vol. ii. contains Briefs from 1649.

ARDELEY (OR YARDLEY.)

Book i.	Bap.	1546-1701.	Book ii.	Mar.	1702-1753.
	Bur.	„ „	„ iii.	Bap.	1754-1812.
	Mar.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1702-1753.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1812.
	Bur.	„ „			

ASHWELL.

Book i.	Bap.	1686-1785.	Book iv.	Bur.	1783-1801.
	Bur.	1729-1735.	„ v.	Bap.	1802-1812.
	Mar.	1686-1754.		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bur.	1678-1728.	„ vi.	Mar.	1754-1801.
	„	1735-1783.	„ vii.	Mar.	1802-1812.
„ iii.	Bap.	1783-1801.			

Vol. ii. is a Burials in Woollen Book. Condition of ii. "bad," of iii. "not good."

ASPENDEN.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1709.	Book ii.	Bur.	1707-1812.
	Bur.	„ „		Mar.	1707-1753.
	Mar.	„ „	„ iii.	Mar.	1754-1812.
„ ii.	Bap.	1707-1812.			

Book i. "stained, indistinct, and loose in the cover."

ASTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1812.	Book i.	Mar.	1558-1753.
	Bur.	„ „	„ ii.	Mar.	1754-1812.

AYOT ST. LAWRENCE.

Book i.	Bap.	1566-1720.	Book ii	Mar.	1716-1754.
	Bur.	„ „	„ iii.	Bap.	1800-1812.
	Mar.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1720-1799.	„ iv.	Mar.	1756-1810.
	Bur.	1718 „			

Book ii. 'interupts' Book i.; there is a hiatus Bur. 1727-1731; and another Mar. 1728-1738.

AYOT ST. PETER.

Book i.	Bap.	1686-1773.	Book ii.	Bap.	1773-1812.
	Bur.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
	Mar.	„ 1753.	„ iii.	Mar.	1754-1812.

Condition "good."

BALDOCK.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1709.	Book iii.	Bap.	1793-1812.
	Bur.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
	Mar.	„ „	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1788.
„ ii.	Bap.	1710-1792.	„ v.	Mar.	1788-1804.
	Bur.	„ „	„ vi.	Mar.	1804-1812.
	Mar.	„ 1753.			

BARKWAY.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1699.	Book iii.	Bap.	1811-1812.
	Bur.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
	Mar.	„ „	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1775.
„ ii.	Bap.	1697-1810.	„ v.	Mar.	1776-1805.
	Bur.	„ „	„ vi.	Mar.	1805-1812.
	Mar.	„ 1753.			

Book i. is "unbound, and torn."

BARLEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1746.	Book ii.	Mar.	1746-1753.
	Bur.	„ 1743.	„ iii.	Bap.	1777-1812.
	Mar.	„ 1746.		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1746-1776.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1812.
	Bur.	„ „			

Book i. has its leaves loose: Burials from 1681 to 1743 are on leaves of soft paper laid in the book, and too tall, hence the tops are worn: the last leaf which contained Bur. 1743-1746 is lost: the entries of Burials from 1700-1740 are "defective."

BARNET, CHIPPING.

Book i.	Bap.	1705-1760.	Book ii.	Bur.	1760-1812.
	Bur.	1678-1760.	„ iii.	Mar.	1754-1800.
	Mar.	1678-1753.	„ iv.	Mar.	1801-1813.
„ ii.	Bap.	1724-1812.			

These Registers have been excellently restored and bound. Bishops' transcripts exist for 1569, 1581, 1590, 1592, 1593, 1599, 1629, 1687, 1688, 1692, 1703.

BARNET, EAST.

Book i.	Bap.	1553-1756.	Book iii.	Bur.	1709-1719.
	Bur.	1568 „	„ iv.	Bap.	1757-1812.
	Mar.	1582-1753.		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1633-1738.	„ v.	Mar.	1754-1812.

BAYFORD.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1713.	Book ii.	Mar.	1713-1754.
	Bur.	„ „	„ iii.	Bap.	1775-1812.
	Mar.	„ „		Bur.	„ „
„ ii.	Bap.	1713-1775.	„ iv.	Mar.	1755-1812.
	Bur.	„ „			

Book i. is "tattered" and the entries, until 1713, were described as "nearly obliterated" in 1830: "the cover is gone of book ii."

BENGEO.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1696.	Book iii.	Bur.	1678-1812.
	Bur.	1547-1696.	„ iv.	Bap.	1783 „
	Mar.	1539-1696.	„ v.	Mar.	1754-1797.
„ ii.	Bap.	1696-1782.	„ vi.	Mar.	1797-1812.
	Mar.	1696-1754.			

Book i. is an instance of a first book recovered since the Return of 1830: it was recently carefully repaired and rebound. Book iii. is a record of Burials in Woollen and includes the entries of the burials in the Friends (or Quakers) burial ground.

CANONS:

BY W. E. D. MILLIKIN.

BY direction of the late Dr. Begg's trustees this property was sold at auction in nine lots on 14th July, 1887, for an aggregate of £55,330, the mansion and grounds, 470 acres, being bought for £40,000. The finely-timbered estate has just been re-purchased for building purposes, and will be cut up for detached houses with large gardens. The existing mansion was erected by one Hallet, a cabinet-maker, of Long Acre, who bought the land as well, using some materials of its predecessor sold in 1747 for about £10,000 by Charles (Bruce) fourth Earl of Elgin and third Earl of Ailesbury, as trustee for his daughter Mary's husband, Henry, son and successor of James (Brydges), first Duke of Chandos. Hallet's grandson sold Canons to, it seems, Colonel O'Kelly, enriched by the winnings of Eclipse whom he buried in a paddock near the house. The estate was next sold by the nephew of Philip O'Kelly, the colonel's brother and heir, to Sir Thomas Plumer, Vice-Chancellor of England and Master of the Rolls. The property stands in Whitchurch, or Little Stanmore, parish, separated from Edgware by the old, perhaps a British, road which also divides Kingsbury from Hendon. Near Edgware Church was a monks' cell or hostel for wayfarers between St. Albans and London. Here Algar, Earl Harold's servant, held a manor which Domesday cites as belonging to Roger de Raymes, whose family held great possessions in Essex. At the time of the marriage of Henry III.'s sister, Isabel, to Frederick, Emperor of Germany, half a knight's fee was paid by Henry Bocoynte for his lands in Stanmore Parva held of the barony of William de Raymes. It passed to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield,* and then, in 1544, to Hugh Losse. The Losses' manor-house has been identified with the old "Chandos Arms," latterly an "hotel," whence a mantel-piece, carved with the initials "R. L.," crest, and coat-arms were removed to Mr. Clutterbuck's, Great Stanmore. Sir Hugh Losse sold it to Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State to James I., who died here, 19th October, 1630. His son, Sir Lancelot Lake, founded a boys'

* Whence some derive its name; others take it from a chantry here appertaining to Bentley Priory, Stanmore.

school; his grand-daughter, Mary, brought the property in marriage, 27th February, 1697, to James, ninth Baron Chandos of Sudley Castle, who, on 30th April, 1719, was advanced Duke of Chandos. He was the "Grand Duke" who, in 1712-20, erected the famous mansion of Canons whose design may be ascribed, according to Wyatt Papworth's "Dictionary of Architecture," to James Gibbs. Perhaps the Duke employed Edward Shepherd and John James too; to the former (owner, 1704-8, of Shepherd's Market and round about in May Fair) is attributed the house standing until lately at the corner of Chandos Street and Cavendish Square, being a wing of the house which the Duke proposed to build there. At the sale of Canons in 1747 Lord Chesterfield secured the marble staircase for his house in May Fair, its silver balustrade and the marble portico went to Wanstead House; a mantelpiece was bought for the Goldsmiths' Hall, another was fixed in Hallet's house; some stained glass was sent to Witley Court, the equestrian statue of George I. to Leicester Square. The church is gained from the house by a path winding through a wilderness of pines, beeches, and firs; to the north are Lancelot Lake's almshouses; by the door of the rector's garden is a tombstone, carved with a musical stave, and a bay wreath around an anvil, a hammer bearing W. P. on the head, tongs, &c., and inscribed:

> In Memory of | William Powell | the Harmonious Blacksmith | Who was buried 27 February 1780 | Aged 78 years | He was parish clerk during the Time | The Immortal Handel | was Organist of this Church | Erected by Subscription | May 1868.

We cannot discuss here what share—if any, as Richard Clark avers—Powell had in the composition of the air which, with its variations, did not receive its now familiar name in Handel's lifetime, and certainly was not so styled by Handel himself; some assign it to Wagenseile, a Viennese composer, and eminent clavecinist. Handel at times could have excused himself with the plea so wittily made by Molière. Suffice it to say that Powell's anvil was sold at auction for £14 in 1879, and that it has been proposed recently to erect a monument to his memory. When last in Edgware I was shown the reputed smithy standing in the street opposite a sweep's house (of which it formed the stable), and a few yards northwards, Powell's house, a beer-shop and tea-house, by

sign of the "Beehive," its front stuccoed and modernised. Handel was director of the music at Canons, where the domestic chapel was part of the house, which stood on a terrace a little east from the present fabric, was constructed of stone, square on plan, each front having two rows of eleven window and a third row of eleven (smaller) windows above; in the main front a portico with six fluted marble columns and steps; the elevations decorated with statues, vases, sculptured heads, trophies, &c. The two lodges on the main road were converted into private residences. The church, consisting of nave and chancel, of brick was built by the Duke on the model of a royal chapel at Versailles; the tower belongs to the old parish church dedicated to St. Lawrence. The mortuary chapel contains monuments to the Duke, his two wives, and members of his house.

THE SIGNS OF THE OLD HOUSES IN THE STRAND IN THE 17TH & 18TH CENTURIES:

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR.S.A.

(Continued from vol. ii. p. 160.)

Goat.—Over against Exeter Exchange.

1683—Mr. Walker.

Golden Cup.—Against Exeter Change.

1705—Mentioned in that year.

Civet Cat.—Over against Exeter Change.

1698—Francis Strut, perfumer.

A man from Germany to be seen here who fences with his foot and writes with his feet and [does] a great many more extraordinary actions.

Crown and Pearl.—Over against Exeter Exchange.

1684-1697—John Phelps, goldsmith.

Dial.—Against Exeter Change.

1705—Aldworth, clockmaker.

Dolphin.—Against Exeter House.

1663—Thomas Sadler, bookseller.

Golden Key.—Over against Exeter Change.

1685-7—John Chetwyud.

1686—Henry Jennings, goldsmith.

Advertisement of a string of Oriental Pearls lost.

1737—Mr. Price, woollen draper.

Prince's Arms.—Over against Exeter Exchange.

1728—Thomas Edlin, printer of the "Flying Post."

Raven.—Over against Exeter Change.

1702—Mr. Pain, goldsmith.

Two Naked Boys and Crown.—Against Exeter Change.

1705—Mentioned in that year.

Roe Buck.—Against Salisbury House.

1688—Jennings, goldsmith.

1700—Mr. Jordan, a cook.

Golden Cross.—Near Salisbury Exchange.

1691—Thomas Aubrey, seedman.

Golden Lion.—Between Salisbury Street and Savoy.

1660—Moses Hacket.

Black Lion.—Corner of Salisbury Street near Savoy.

1684—George Hill, goldsmith.

1674—William Crowne, a limner lived here.

Rose.—Salisbury Change.

1693—Mentioned in that year.

Middle Exchange or *Salisbury Exchange.*

Holy Lamb.—Salisbury Exchange.

1691—Riga flax seed was sold here.

Ivy Bridge.—West of Salisbury Street.

1670—"Major John Choke, a licensed physician, having an excellent remedy for the gout, lives at Ivy Bridge, by the water side, near the New Exchange in the Strand, where he may be spoken with every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday."

Black Perriwig.—Near Ivy Bridge, the first turning west of Salisbury Street.

1731—Ward.

Goat Tavern.—Near Ivy Bridge.

1705—Mentioned in that year.

Golden Ball.—Savoy, over against Exeter Change against Ivy Bridge.

1670—Daniel, watchcase maker.

1685—Samuel Helliers.

1695—Paul Rosier, who professed to cure ruptures.

1762—T. Durham, bookseller.

Golden Tun.—Near Ivy Bridge.

1681—Charles Wheeler, goldsmith.

Queen's Head.—Against Ivy Bridge.

About 1660—Sam Allatt, ironmonger, issued a half-penny token.

Rainbow and Dove.—By Ivy Bridge.

1710—John Verelst, painter.

Bedford House

stood on the north side of the Strand on the site of Southampton Street. It was the town residence of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford and was taken down in 1704.

Crown.—Over against Bedford House.

1705—Henry Ribotteau and Widow Mariet, French booksellers.

Golden Eagle.—Near the Duke of Bedford's House.

1698—Dr. Clark the oculist "may be advised with."

Castle.—Near Bedford House.

1674—Robert Pepys, scrivener.

1691—Mrs. Taylor, sold quack medicine.

Jessamin Tree.—Over against Bedford House.

1705—Mentioned in that year.

Rain Deer.—Over against Bedford House near Savoy.

1677—John Hawgood, a silver rapier lost. Sword cutler.

Heathcock.—Near Adelphi; the entrance to Heathcock Court was removed in 1844.

The following notice appeared in the London Gazette—3 Jan. 1677-8. "All goldsmiths and others to whom our silver plate may be sold, marked with the cipher E.G., flourished, weighing about 18 ounces, are desired to apprehend the bearer thereof, till they give notice to Mr. Robert Johnson in Heathcock alley, Strand over against Durham Yard or to Mrs. Gwin's[1] porter in the Pell Mell, by whom they shall be rewarded."

Queen's Head.—Near Bedford House.

1668—John Gaston, goldsmith.

Bull.—Near Half Moon Street, the old name for the Strand end of Bedford Street.

Old name for the Strand end of Bedford Street.

1705—Mr. Pembrook, upholsterer.

Yorkshire Grey.—Near Durham Yard.

1721—Mr. Hutson.

Woolpack and Crown.—Near Durham Yard.

1760—Wilson and Sanders, seedsmen.

Three Rabbits.—Near Durham Yard.

1737—Mr. Martin, toy shop.

Three Crowns.—Near Durham Yard.

1666—Ann Clarke issued a half-penny token from this house.

1682—Anthony Faringdon.

1683—John Wright, haberdasher.

1705—This house was to be let and the goods sold—it was stated to be "an old accustomed haberdasher's shop."

Three Crowns.—Near Durham Yard.

1692—Middleton and Campbell, goldsmiths.

1755—Campbell and Coutts, which business has been conducted here ever since, the firm being now Messrs. Coutts and Co., bankers.

Apparently there were two houses of this sign at the same time in close proximity to each other, as there is no reason to suppose that Middleton's shop was to let in 1705. It is likely that in moving from St. Martin's Lane to the Strand, he called his new house by the old sign.

1 This was Nell Gwynne.

To be Continued.

A SURVEY OF EDMONTON IN 1650:

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

A SURVEY "of y^e^ Mannor of Edelmet on *alias* Edmonton w^th^ y^e^ Rights members and appurtennces thereof lying in y^e^ Parish of Edmonton in the County of Middlesex late Parcell of y^e^ possession or late belonginge to Henrietta Maria the relect of Charles Stuart late King of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the month of June 1650 by vertue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of y^e^ Comons of England in Parliament assembled for sale of y^e^ Honnors Mannors & Landes heretofore belonging to y^e^ late King Queen and Princes under y^e^ hands and Seales of five or more of y^e^ Trustees in the said Act named and appointed.

The Rents of Asize or Customary Quitt Rents one from the Copyhold Tennants of y^e^ Mannor of Edmonton als Edelmeton holden by Fine certaine According to y^e^ custome of y^e^ Mannor and payable att Ladyday and Michaelmas is *per annum* lxxvij*l.* oj*s.* vj*d.*

The Rents of Assize or Customary Quitt Rents due from the Freehold Tennants of y^e^ Mannor aforesaid holden by Fine certaine according to the Custome of the Mannor and payable att Ladyday and Michaelmas are *per annum* vij*l.* xiij*s.*

The Court Leete and Court Baron, Royalties, Fishings Fowlinge Fines Amerciaments Issues Fines upon Alienacon and Discents, herriots Releifes Waifes estrayes Felons goods and all other Profitts and perquisites to the Lord of ye Mannor aforesaid appurteyning or belonging we estimate to worth *communibus annis* xxij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

The sume totall of y^e^ aforesaid Rents of Assize and other profitts and perquisites belonging to the Royaltie of the aforesaid Mannor are *per annum* cxj*l.* vij*s.* x*d.*

There are belonging to y^e^ aforesaid Mannor seven common Bridges whereof two are Hores bridges and the other five foot Bridges and also a Common Pound for w^ch^ we make A reprisall Issueing out of the Mannor aforesaid to be *communibus annis* vl. iij*s.* vj*d.*

The profitts Remayning cleare out of y^e^ aforesaid Mannor are *per annum* cvj*l.* iiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Memorandum that there are standing upon the waste 217 trees of Oak Elme Ash and Walnutt w^ch^ we value to be worth cxl*l.*

A Rentall of the Quitt and Customary Rents of y^e^ Mannor of Edmonton In the County of Middx due from the Freehold and Copyhold Tennants and payable to the Lord of the said Mannor att Ladyday and Michaelmas.

THE FREEHOLD TENNANTS IN BERRY STREET WARD.

Randall Manning Esq, 4d.; John Wilde gent, 1s.; John Hide gent, 2s.; —— Goodwyn widd, 6d.; Thomas Johnson, 6d.; John

Cornish, 6d.; John Hicks gent, 2s. 6d.; Allen Rolfe, 4d.; —— Randall widd, 4d.; John Parker, 3d.; John White, 4d.; Edward Rogers Esq, 2d.; Moses Baseley, 2d.; Robert Halsey, 5d.; Thomas Osborne, 1d.; Felix Clarke, gent, 3d.; John Harvey, 6d.; Christopher Saunders, 3d.; John Rolfe, 3d.; Anthony Browne, 3½d.; Robert Halsey, 1s. 9d.; Anthony Browne, 6d. Sum Total, 13s. 2½d.

THE COPYHOLDERS IN THE SAME WARD.

John Uxley Esq, £1 10s. 9d.; Randall Manning Esq, £4 5s. 4d.; —— Winch, gent, 1s. 8d.; Ralph Johnson, 9s. 10d.; John Hilliard, gent, £2 3s. 7d.; Mr. Cornish, 5s.; The heires of Mr. Henley, £1 10s. 9d.; John Hicks, gent, 9s.; Edward Winter, £1 3s. 4d.; Mrs. Goodwin, 4d.; Robert Marsh, gent, 5s. 4d.; Robert Marsh, gent, 8s. 7d.; John Wilde, gent, £2 7s. 4d.; Felix Clarke, gent, £1 4s. 6d.; Felix Clarke, gent, 10s.; The heires of Edward Missett, 2s.; Ralph Johnson, 2s. 6d.; John Parker, 6s. 4d.; John White, 8s. 9½d.; Margarett Procter, widd., 8s. 3d.; Francis Bellingham, 6d.; Thomas Johnson, 2s.; —— Collier, widd., 1½d.; Moses Braseley, 8d.; John Harvey, gent, 7s. 6d.; Allen Rolfe, 6d.; John Hilliard, gent, 15s. 3d.; —— Randall, widd., 3s. 4d.; Elizabeth Harris, 4d.; Katherine Coleman, 2d.; William Browne, 4d.; John Rolfe, 9d.; Samuel Day, 1s. 8d.; Robert Halsey, £2 6s. 7d.; Robert Halsey, 3s. 4d.; John Worth, gent, £1 4s. 8d.; Ralph Johnson, 8d.; Edward Rogers, Esq., 2s. 4d. Sum Total, £23 14s. 9d.

THE FREEHOLDERS IN SOUTH STREET WARD.

John Gill, gent, 6s. 6d.; Thomas Stich, gent, 6d.; ——Walmesley, widd., 4d.; John Uxley, Esq., 2s.; —— Martyn, widd., 3s. 10d.; —— Diebe, widd., 2s. 6d.; Morgan Reynolds, 6d.; Edward Smyth, 2s. 2d.; Robert Allen, 10d.; Ralph Martyn, 6d.; Mr. Jackson, 5s. 6d.; Docter Ratcher, 3s.; Abraham Chambers, Alderman, 8d.; Thomas Cranaway, 4d.; Thomas Phillipps, 2d.; Thomas Armeston, 3d.; Margarett Reynolds, 3d. Sum Total, £1 9s. 10d.

THE COPYHOLDERS IN THE SAME WARD.

John Gill, gent, 5s.; John Uxley, Esq., 1s. 8d.; Thomas Stich, gen, 6s. 9d.; Edward Smyth, 13s.; William Smyth & Robert Smyth, 12s. 6d.; —— Martyn, widd., 4s. 8d.; John Piddock, 2s. 4d.; John Johnson, 3s. 11d.; Michael Stavenott, 1s. 4d.; Jacob Pitchley, 2d.; Anne Downes, gardian for Randall Bunnion and Anne Bunnion her children, 6d.; Thomas Dover, 1s.; John Read, 8s. 8d.; Robert Marsh, 2s. 6d.; Edward Rogers, Esq., 4s. 6d.; John Spencer, 1s. 6d.; John Jackson, £2 10s. 6d.; Robert Bunnion, 1s. 11d. Sum Total, £5 18s. 2d.

THE FREEHOLDERS IN FORE STREET WARDE.

The Lady Barkeham, £1 11s. 10d.; John Uxley, Esq., £1 19s. 8d.; Edward Rogers, Esq., 3s.; Sir Charles Lee, knt., 6d.; The heires of Edward Lattimer, 10d.; Richard Billidge, 3s. 8d.; Gerrard Goare, gent, 2d.; Robert Draper, 3s. 4d.; James Welch, 2d.; Edward Broxupp, 2s. 2d.; Edward Rogers, Esq., 2d.; Mr. Pulleyne, 2s. 6d. Sum Total, £4 8s. 0d.

THE COPYHOLDERS IN THE SAME WARDE.

John Uxley, Esq., £3 15s. 1d.; Edward Rogers, Esq., £10 3s. 8d.; Francis Marscoll, 8s. 4d.; Richard Billidge, 2d.; Charles Lee, Knt., 8d.; John Hall, 3s. 4d.; James Welch, 1s.; William Tattersoll, 2d.; Robert Marsh, 6s.; Mary Littlepage, 9s. 5d.; Mr. Pulleyne, 2s. Sum Total, £15 9s. 10d.

THE FREEHOLDERS IN CHURCH STREET WARDE.

Jasper Draper, gen, 3s. 11d.; Edward Rogers, Esq., 10d.; Mr Marshall & Mr Kenn, 1s. 11d.; —— Boone, widd., 1s. 2d.; John Combes, gent, 2d.; Jasper Draper, 2d.; John Jarvis, 2d.; Thomas Stiles, Esq., 3s. 4d.; Nicholas Sterne, 2d. Sum Total, 11s. 10d.

THE COPYHOLDERS IN THE SAME WARDE.

Sir Henry Roe, knt., £7 0s. 6d.; John Hilliard, gent, 10s. 9d.; For the Stratfords, 18s. 4d.; For Peacock's feild, 4s. 8d.; Mr. Garraway, gardian for his sonne, 15s. 6d.; Thomas Stevens, 1s. 1d.; Joseph Draper, £5 8s. 8d.; Arthur Mouse, gent, 8s.; Thomas Stiles, Esq., £5 1s. 6d.; James Peck, Esq., £7 4s. 4d.; Pennuige Alston, £1 8s. 9d.; Phillida Saddock, widd., 2s. 9d.; Edward Rogers, Esq., 5s. 10d.; Robert Banyard, 1s. 6d.; John Barkeley, 4s.; John Jarvis, 1s. 8d.; Nathaniel Tanner, 10d.; Robert Frankley, 6s. 5d.; Nicholas Sterne, 1s. 4d.; William Vaux, 2s. 4d.; John Jarvis, 1s. 8d.; Thomas Nash, 4s. 4d.; Robert Marsh, gent, 6s.; Felix Clarke, 10s. Sum Total, £31 18s.

FREEHOLDERS IN HADLEY.

Sir Thomas Pelham, knt., 1s. 6d.; —— Gridge, Esq., 1s.; Alderman Bockhurst, 2d.; Thomas Fletcher, 4d.; —— Tuffnell, gent, 2d.; —— Daniell, gent, 4½d.; The heires of John Sage, 2d.; John Parsons, 5d.; —— James, gent, 6d.; Francis Dell, 4d.; John Huckley, 2d.; Mr. Mao, 2s. 6d.; John Nicholes, 2s. 2d.; George Hogins, 4d. Sum Total, 10s. 1½d."

[Signature of the Surveyors.]

To be Continued.

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON).

September, 1896.—Temperature: min., 39·6° on 21st; max., 71·9° on 8th; range, 32·3°. Rainfall, 5·51 inches on 22 days; max., 0·73 in. on 12th.

October.—Temperature: min., 29·2° on 28th; max., 62·9° on on 8th and 9th; range, 33·7°. Rainfall, 3·05 inches on 18 days; max., 0·67 in. on 12th.

November.—Temperature: min., 25·4° on 30th; max., 50·3° on 12th; range, 24·9°. Rainfall, 1·17 inch on 10 days; max., 0·43 in. on 7th.

Autumn.—Temperature: min., 25·4° on 30th Nov.; max., 71·9° on 8th Sept.; range, 46·5°. Rainfall, 9·73 inches on 50 days; max., 0·73 in. on 12th Sept.

The rainfall during the autumn was 1·67 inch above the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC.

September.—Temperature: mean, 55·7°; daily range, 11·6°; min., 38·3° on 21st; max., 68·9° on 8th; extreme range, 30·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 87 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·9. Rainfall, 6·69 inches on 24 days; max., 1·01 in. on 24th.

October.—Temperature: mean, 44·8°; daily range, 12·3°; min., 27·9° on 28th; max., 61·5° on 3rd; extreme range, 33·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 89 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·4. Rainfall, 3·46 inches on 21 days; max., 0·95 in. on 6th.

November.—Temperature: mean, 38·7°; daily range, 10·5°; min., 25·3° on 30th; max., 49·8° on 21st; extreme range, 24·7°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 85 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 5·9. Rainfall, 1·49 inch on 11 days; max., 0·44 in. on 7th.

Autumn.—Temperature: mean, 46·4°; daily range, 11·5°; min., 25·3° on 30th Nov.; max., 68·9° on 8th Sept.; extreme range, 43·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 86 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·1. Rainfall, 11·64 inches on 56 days; max., 1·01 in. on 24th Sept.

The autumn of 1896 was cold and very wet, but the air was rather drier and the sky brighter than usual. The mean temperature was about 2½ degrees below the average, and the rainfall 3½ inches above the average of the previous nine years, while rain fell on nine more days than the usual number. The relative humidity was 3 per cent. less than the average. The daily

range of temperature was about a degree and a half less than usual, this being chiefly due to the coldness of the days. September had more than three times the average rainfall and was the wettest month I have recorded for twenty years (ten at Watford and ten at St. Albans), but November had only about half the average. Every month was cold, and the deviation from the mean increased as the season advanced, November being a particularly cold month.

NOTES ON THE CHANTRIES AND GUILDS OF HERTFORDSHIRE:

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

AFTER monastic institutions in this country had been swept away, the turn of the Chantries and other similar foundations soon followed, and by an Act of 1545 powers were given to Henry VIII., during his life, to dissolve and seize the possessions of all colleges, free chapels, chantries, hospitals, fraternities, etc., in England and Wales. Commissioners were immediately afterwards appointed to survey all such foundations, and certificates were returned from each county into the Court of Augmentations. The powers in this Act being granted only for the life of Henry VIII., in consequence of his death occurring so soon afterwards, another Act was passed in 1547 resuscitating the powers of the previous Statute, and, while excluding hospitals, which were specified in the former Act, included obits, anniversaries, etc., which had been omitted. It is the certificates returned by the commissioners appointed under these Acts which will be dealt with in this and succeeding articles.

As the term chantry may not be familiar to everyone a word of explanation will, perhaps, be forgiven by those well acquainted with it. Chantries were founded by pious persons who desired that masses might be said for the health of their own souls or of the souls of their relatives and friends, and occasionally by guilds for the benefit of their communities. They were of two kinds, the one founded in perpetuity and the other (which was also called a stipendary or service) for term of years. Sometimes they were

founded at an existing altar in a church and sometimes in a chapel, either attached to a church or detached therefrom and situated occasionally in the churchyard and often at some distance from the parish church, in which latter case they were generally used as chapels of ease. The chantry priests were always subject to the vicar of their parish, whom they assisted in his ministrations; the priests were frequently bound also by the ordinances of their chantries to teach a certain number of children, which was the origin of most of the so-called Edward VI. Grammar Schools.

Hospitals were houses provided for the reception of poor and impotent persons, resembling the almshouses of the present day.

Guilds, brotherhoods, and fraternities are too well known to need explanation.

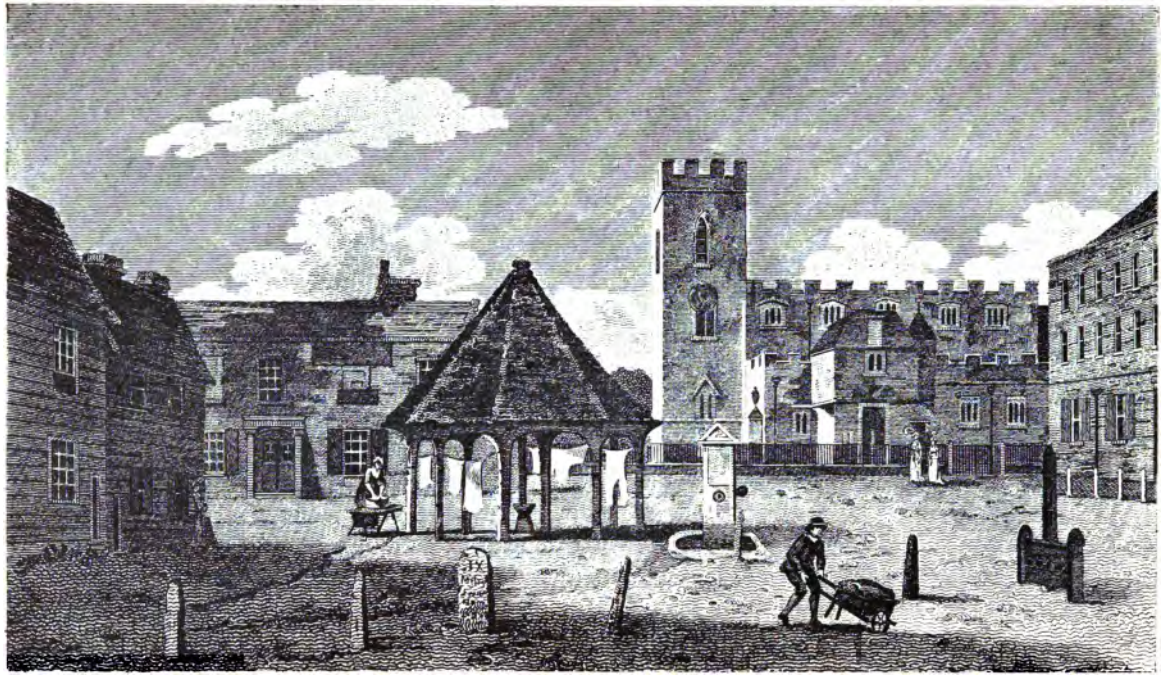
The returns in the certificates for the county of Hertford have been arranged in Alphabetical order; the fractional number, given at the end of each return, refers to the Chantry Certificates preserved at the Public Record Office.

Aldbury.—A chantry was founded in the parish church here by Sir Philip Alisburie, the revenues whereof at the time these certificates were compiled had been given to William Ventris, parson of the parish church, in augmentation of his living, he being "an honest man and of good behaviour" and aged 63 years. There were no goods pertaining to the chantry, the clear yearly value of which was 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* $(\frac{20}{80}, \frac{27}{3})$

Aldenham.—Sir Humphrey Coningsby, who died on 5th June, 1535, left certain lands and tenements for the purpose of maintaining a priest for twenty-one years to say masses in the Lady Chapel within the parish church of Aldenham for the health of his own soul and the souls of John Wyriall and others. This is the only chantry in the parish church mentioned in these certificates; but at Copthorne Hill within the parish and about two miles distant from the church, Sir Humphrey Coningsby founded a chantry chapel built of brick and roofed with tiles and having a porch covered with lead. It appears that Copthorne Hill was the fashionable quarter of the parish, or, as the certificates put it, where there dwelt the most part of the honest or substantial men of the said parish. The chapel is said to have been founded on account of there having been within a quarter of a mile of

Copthorne Hill a "suspect" or "suspicious" place called Bushey Heath where many robberies had been committed, and before the chapel was built "the said honest men's houses" were broken into and robbed while the householders were attending the services of their parish church. John Ware was the chantry priest and is described as a man of good fame and aged 60 years. The number of housling people or those who received the sacrament within the parish was 500. The gross value of the chantry was 12*l.* 13*s.* a year, out of which, amongst other deductions, were 20*s.* yearly paid towards the repair of the highways and 13*s.* 4*d.* distributed in alms to the poor at an obit, bringing the clear yearly value down to 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ($\frac{20}{76}$,$\frac{27}{1}$)

Ashwell.—Here there was a chantry chapel built in the churchyard of the parish church, but as to its foundation the commissioners knew nothing. The incumbent was one John Smarte, aged 43 years, described as a man of godly conversation. There was also within the parish church a guild or fraternity called the Guild of St. John the Baptist founded by licence from King Edward IV. Thomas Day, aged 54, was "the brotherhood priest," a man of good behaviour and well learned, exercising himself in teaching of children frankly (*i.e.* freely) and having no other living. The commissioners added that there was a necessity for a priest to assist the curate and to teach children, and in accordance with this suggestion a warrant was issued on 20th July, 1548, for the continuance of Ashwell free school, and appointing Thomas Day as schoolmaster at a salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year *(Aug. Off. Schools, Herts)*. This was the only foundation throughout Hertfordshire which was so allowed to remain. Rev. H. Fowler, M.A., in his paper on St. Mary's church, Ashwell, refers to a chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel probably founded by Thomas de Stanton about 1306 *(Trans. St. Albans Arch. Soc.* 1885, *p.* 14*)*. It is incidentally mentioned in the certificates that the parsonage of Ashwell was impropriated to Henry the Eighth's short-lived bishopric of Westminster and that Dr. Taylor was vicar, "who found only one priest to minister to the whole cure or parish wherein there were above twenty-six score people and of them there were above two hundred poor people" ($\frac{20}{63}$,$\frac{27}{12}$,$\frac{27}{13}$)



Drawn by Ellis & Engraved by Anl. Warren

For Dr. Stephens Description of London

ENFIELD.

Published by J. Stockfield 21 Holborn Hill Dec.r 1st 1805

ENFIELD TOWN:

BY HENRY C. WELD.

THE two views here reproduced shew us the Market place at Enfield, both taken from near what remains of the old Palace, that, with the Manor, was given by Edward VI. to his sister Queen Elizabeth. The earlier engraving is dated 1805, the second, 1827. Both show that many changes had then taken place, and it is probable that by the close of the century the hand of time and the pressure of modern requirements will have swept away all the characteristic features save the old Parish Church of St. Andrew—a building thought to date from the twelfth century, and to stand on the site of a church which is known to have been near here in the time of Edward the Confessor.

The wood-built cottages shewn on the left of the earlier plate long since tottered to decay, and the site now forms part of the Market Square. The toll booth or market house, about the year 1826, was pulled down, giving place to a useless, perhaps ugly Cross, the pump has been replaced by a cast iron disfigurement, whilst that last barbaric instrument of torture and close ally to the rack, the wheel, the thumbscrew, and the boot—the ancient stock and pillory, have vanished from the scene. But, it is said, they are still in "safe-keeping," and await the day when the old Palace is—by generous gift or local effort—converted into a museum. Of the Church it is not now proposed to speak, more than to notice the muniment room over the porch removed in the early part of the century.

One cannot help being struck with the proximity of the "houses of call" to the Church—the King's Head and the Greyhound Inn both figure in our views, the former on the left, the latter in the centre of the second view, the fine iron sign standing out well in the original. It has long since ceased to be a licensed house, and for some years was the headquarters of the parish officers and magistrates' court. The old building is now, however, one of our vanished landmarks, it having been pulled down during the past three months, to be replaced by an extensive building for the London and Provincial Bank. The King's

Head, too, is a vanishing landmark, the long straight building to the left of the Church being about to give place to a hostelry more suited to the requirements of to-day than that built in the "good old times," where the Bowling Green behind formed the meeting-place where local magnates discussed, over foaming tankards and long-stemmed pipes, the affairs of parish, state, religion, and themselves.

It is worthy of note that the whole of the properties shewn in the views belong to the parish, the King's Head forming part of the Market Place Charity, the Greyhound and houses in the rear of David's Gift, and the small shop to the right belonging to Cocks' Charity.

One custom of past centuries is still observed annually, of recent years, at the King's Head. The Duchy of Lancaster owns large estates in Enfield, and on Whit-Wednesday is held the Court Leet and Court Baron of the royal manor of Enfield, when with ancient forms, the old offices of aleconner and head-borough constable are duly filled, the business of the manor—at times of importance—is transacted, and, the labours of the day being ended, refreshment is gained at the festive board, where in all loyalty is drunk the toast—"Her Majesty the *Duke* of Lancaster."

A fair was formerly held in the Market Place, but was, in 1869, declared unlawful, and so has ceased. But still every Saturday evening crowds throng the spot, exercising the privileges granted first by Edward I. and afterwards by James I to the town, the charter of the latter, decorated by a portrait of "the wisest fool in Christendom," being still in existence. Here fruits and vegetables, sweets and fish, and a large supply of mutton from New Zealand and beef from anywhere, find ready purchasers, who probably little think or know of the antiquity of the market as an institution.

ENFIELD

WOLSEY'S HOUSE IN CHANCERY LANE:

BY COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I.

THERE are some points connected with the great legal thoroughfare of London which do not seem to have engaged the attention of topographers. In its origin it was probably a country lane which connected the northern highway of Holborn and St. Giles's with the more southern route which led from Ludgate to the village of Charing. We are told by Stow that its early name was New Street,[1] but a more common designation seems to have been derived from the building which had been founded by King Henry III. for the reception of converted Jews.[2] In the year 1278, as we learn from Dr. Sharpe's "Calendar of Wills in the Court of Husting," i. 36, William Bukerell, a member of the great civic family which is commemorated in the modern Bucklersbury, bequeathed his daughter Avice a garden "in vico conversorum" or the Street of the Converts. A few months later, in 1278-9 (ib. 39), Andrew le Cornur bequeathed to his son Stephen all his houses in Convers Lane in the parish of S. Dunstan West. Not till fifty years later does the lane seem to have received the name from which its present designation is derived. In 1346 (ib. 486), Peter de Clif left to his wife his tenement in "Chauncellereslane" in the parish of S. Dunstan. By that date the thoroughfare seems to have assumed the distinctly legal character which it has ever since retained, its earlier features having been mainly ecclesiastical, as is shown by the bequest of Hugh the Chaplain, in 1273-4, of two houses, over against the House of the Converts, for the maintenance of a light in honour of the Holy Trinity in the church of the said house, receiving two shillings thereout for the repair of the church of S. Dunstan (ib. 17), the advowson of which had been granted by the founder to the house in question. It is the mention of these two houses "over against" or opposite the House of the Converts, or, as it was afterwards called, the Rolls House, which leads me to the subject of this note.

1 In the foundation charter of K. Henry III., dated 16th Jan. [1232], the "Domus Conversorum" is said to be situated "in vico qui vocatur *Neustrate*. (Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, ed. 1661, ii. 450).

2 *Vide* vol. ii. pp. 49-68.

discreet men of the Parish, such as the Feoffees please, shall have notice and be present at the Warden's account, but to have no vote or voice in allowing or disallowing anything." The confirmation of this "order" appears in the account for 1672 and is signed by W. Pecoke and ten others "as between the Feoffees and Parishioners, to stand abide and remain for ever." This appears to have been carried out until a quite recent period, the justices attending every year about November to audit the accounts, on which occasion the Feoffees, Auditors, and tenants, with the Churchwardens and others dine together. Previous to 1796 the allowance for this entertainment had been £5, it was in that year raised to £7 10s., and in 1810, on account, as it is alleged in the minutes, of the increased price of provisions, the amount was again raised to £10. This, however, usually fell short of the cost, and the balance was defrayed in equal contributions by the Trustees themselves. Some of these accounts are preserved with the toasts also set out by the Warden of the day.

In 1671 the rental received from the Charity Estates amounted to £65 10s., and amongst the payments is an order to pay John Vaux, the clerk, "for his whole years writing £1 : 10 : 0 due at Michaelmas." Also payed Jn° Nicholl for the dinner of the former Feoffees at their last meeting when "ye newe ones were chossen, £2 : 0 : 0." Also "Paid Thos Sloith for a rib of beef, a leg of mutton and a couple of capons for our dinner £0 : 15 : 0." "Paid Mr. Curtis for releasing Richd Chrouch out of prison £3 : 0 : 0." It would appear that he had been convicted for "fighting in Finchly Church on the Sabath Day and disturbing of the minister and congregacion."

In 1672 the Warden enters "Pd Myself for 6 days work at gravel cart for the Causeways £3 : 0 : 0; Pd for letting the water out of the Church Causeway £0 : 2 : 0; Pd for mending 3 locks and 3 new keys for the parish chest; Pd for iron work for the pulpit and for other work at the Church, as doth appear by Abraham's account £19 : 4 : 0; Pd Mr. How for last valuation of the parish £0 : 3 : 1; Disburst for the King's Highway £20 : 0 : 0;" This Warden appears to have been free with his money, for the Feoffees made an order on taking his account that "No Warden hereafter chosen shall lay out above the value of 40 shillings without the consent of the major part of the Feoffees."

In 1673 appears an article "for money payed to John Marsh, bricklayer, to put Will. Wright to his apprentice £5 : 0 : 0" and in subsequent accounts there are numerous similar entries. This was a useful application of the Trust fund, for it must be borne in mind that, at this time, anyone using a trade without having served seven years, was liable to imprisonment.

In 1675 there is an order that John Awkerd should have to his own use, and to his heirs for ever, a cottage standing on Finchley Common, late in the possession of H. Smith, provided he should discharge the Parish of two children, mentioned by name, and give them good education. It appears by the Vestry Minutes of this period that squatters and settlers were to some extent tolerated on this open tract of land.

In 1677 £20 was "put out at safe keeping" and "the interest invested in bread for the poor to be delivered to them at the day when the Warden shall annually deliver up his account." In later years frequent entries are made of the distribution of bread, occasionally to a very large amount; thus in 1796, £74 19s. 9d. was given away in bread, and in 1800, £67 16s. 9d.; but these were famine years and the 4lb. loaf cost 1s. 10½d.

In 1681 appears an order of the Feoffees to S. Vaux, the parish clerk, to "receive to his own use 2s. of every stranger that should borrow the black cloth."

In 1684 the Warden makes a memorandum that the Book of Accounts was produced in the Court of Chancery in defending the suit against the Feoffees, and the account contains an item of £67 18s. 2d. paid for law charges in respect of the same, but in the following year credit is given for £56 10s. "being money received for costs given by my Lord Chancellor against Gwyn and Bradshaw."

The account of 1685 is the first allowed by the justices pursuant to the Decree of the Court, and contains an item "For money given to Justice Higden's clerk who attended his Master home 7s. 6d." The expense of the meeting was £4 14s.; before this the expense had usually been about 40s.

In 1690 it is ordered "that the Warden give up his account at Midsummer at or before Bartholomew tide because the days were too short and the ways too bad for the justices to be present at the usual time." The said justices appear to have lost their way

sometimes in returning from the meeting, when both master and man stuck fast in the mud until help could be procured from some neighbouring farm to pull them out.

In 1691 there is a disbursement of £47 for the "Church leads, the plumber sayed to be in arrear and unpaid, the rates not being sufficient to pay him." Under the discretion vested in them the Feoffees felt themselves warranted in building the organ, keeping it in repair, paying the salary of the organist and blower, and for "a cloth to keep the dust out." They provided a clock, and "paid the clockmaker's salary for taking care of the same." They set up the Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Belief, in the Chancel; provided violet cloth to cover the communion table; "five dozen of hat pegs for adorning the Church;" and numerous other "ornaments" including "a large umbrella for the Church, £2." On counting the hat pegs in 1756 "there remained 3 doz. and a half."

In 1697 and 8, Hedges, secretary of state to Queen Anne, was the Warden. There appears to have been great distress and starvation in the parish at this time; coarse barley loaves were given away to the parishioners and beggars, and a case is mentioned of a man being found dead in the road with half chewed grass in his mouth.

In 1700 there is a charge of £25 11s. for casting two bells and £4 1s. for hanging them. These bells were recast in 1750 at a cost of £26.

In 1723 the Warden notes that one or more of the tenants "had run away without ever paying a farthing of rent" and it was ordered "that the tenements should be kept in habitable repair and let from time to time to persons able to pay the rent, after public notice had been given in Church that they would be let to the fairest bidder."

In 1737 Thos. Sanny was Warden; his writing, spelling, and arithmetic was of a very elementary character and seems not to have given entire satisfaction to his colleagues, as appears by the following curious entry made at the foot of the account. "Altho' this account by the entry—being made in haste—appears not to be right; yet the fault is only in the entry being made faulty and in haste. But the account, notwithstanding, was all right and clear and just, to the satisfaction of all present." Signed by all the Feoffees.

In 1740 the almshouses at Cuckholds Haven were condemned, and note is taken of a donation from Mr. Thomas Brandon of £200 towards rebuilding the same. According to the accounts at this time the rental of the estate amounted to £90 a year.

In 1756 there is an item "Paid Mr. Brown, surveyor, towards the new raised way from the last house in Barrow Lane on to the Great North Road, £10." Large sums were annually paid in repairing the paths leading from the different "ends" of the parish up to the Church, keeping them ditched, and, where necessary, protected with posts, rails, and gates.

To be Continued.

A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

[Whilst cordially thanking numerous contributors to this list, the Editor is compelled, owing to the rapid increase of demands upon his space to omit some of the items so kindly supplied. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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LIST OF LIVERYMEN AND FREEMEN OF THE CITY COMPANIES, A.D. 1538:

BY EDWARD SALISBURY, B.A.

AMONGST the records belonging to the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, which were formerly deposited in the Chapter House at Westminster, is a volume bound in calf gilt, and lettered "London Companies."* On the title page is the following description:—"The Companyes of all the Craftes or Mysteries of London," and it contains what amounts to a contemporary directory of the freemen of all the Livery Companies of London.

The volume contains 39 folios of paper, the last four or five of which are blank. It is very carefully and neatly written, there being no corrections or erasures whatever, and all the names being perfectly legible, with one single exception. The names of the freemen of each company are given in a single column under the name of the company. The members of most of the companies are divided into three groups, by the simple expedient of leaving a space between the first and second and the second and third groups. The names given in the first group would appear to be those of the most influential members of the company, if one may judge by the Ironmongers, where an Alderman and a Sheriff of London head the list, and the Vintners Company, in which Sir James Spencer, knight, and Mr. Garter-King-at-Arms, are put at the top of the list. In most companies, however, there seems, at first sight, nothing to differentiate the names of those forming the first group from the members of the other two groups. In the case of a few companies moreover—the Salters, for example—the names of the liverymen are given as one list, without any such attempted division as is above referred to. It is probable that this grouping of the freemen corresponded with the internal arrangement of the companies at that date, for a reason which we shall see directly. That it had a reason and was done with a purpose and is not merely accidental, seems evident from the fact that out of the 39 City Companies here detailed, no less than 28 are divided into three groups as above described.

* Chapter House, Books, Vol. 93.

At first sight there is nothing in the book to enable us to fix a date to it, or to discover for what purpose it was drawn up. But happily the first point becomes clear on a close examination of the names of the liverymen; and the second point can be elucidated by a contemporary document, also in the Public Record Office. At fol. 13 the name occurs amongst the Ironmongers of Sir Thomas Lewyn, Sheriff of London. Now Lewyn was only sheriff of London once, and that was during the year 1537-8; and since he is spoken of as being at the time sheriff, the date of the book must lie somewhere between November, 1537, and November, 1538. But there is a contemporary document which will enable us to fix the date more exactly still. Amongst the State Papers for the time of Henry VIII. is a *letter from Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, to Cromwell, dated 11th August, 1538. After referring to several other matters, Gresham informs Cromwell that the City is ill provided with harness (*i.e.* armour), none having more than one harness apiece; but he says he has devised an Act that all the occupations in the City should have certain harness and weapons, every man according to his degree: viz., aldermen, 20 harness and halberds; sheriffs, 10; wardens of occupations, 4; persons in the livery, 2; householders, 1. The harness and weapons are to be provided by a certain day, on pain of 40s., and the wardens are to hold a yearly inspection, with power to fine 20s. Here then is the clue to the purpose of the record. Alarmed by some domestic trouble, or by the constantly recurring fear of foreign invasion, the City has been moved to look to its defences, and finds them in an unsatisfactory condition—not an unusual discovery in England! Forthwith steps are taken by the Lord Mayor to remedy defects which are only too obvious. He proposes to compel all the occupations or 'mysteries' of the City to arm themselves according to their rank and degree; and in order to prevent anyone eluding the provisions of the Act he proposes to introduce for this purpose, he has a complete directory compiled of the names of all the members of the City 'occupations' or livery companies, which he forwards to Cromwell to enable the assessments of harness and weapons to be correctly made. And this is the Record we have before us.

* State Papers Henry VIII., vol. xiii., pt. ii., 72.

The date of Gresham's letter has already been stated to be 11th August, 1538; and in all probability the date of the directory is the same. But at all events if, in the absence of direct evidence to that effect, we cannot positively assert that Gresham forwarded Cromwell the list of the City Companies with his letter, yet we have already seen that the mention of Lewyn as Sheriff of London prevents a later date than the beginning of November, 1538, being assigned to the record. We may therefore conclude without hesitation that it must have been compiled between 11th August and the end of October, 1538.

Further confirmation of the purpose with which this list was drawn up being as suggested above is furnished by the following considerations. At the top of the title-page of the book is written in a bold hand, and in a different hand from the rest of the Record, "Towchinge the Parliamente." The Act proposed by Gresham was of course an Act of Parliament. Now no Parliament was held in the year 1538; the next previous Parliament had been dissolved on 18th July, 1536, and another was not called till 28th April, 1539.* This latter Parliament was dissolved 24th July, 1540; and amongst the statutes passed by it there is no trace of any dealing with the military defence of the kingdom in general or of the City of London in particular. More pressing, if not more important, matters seem to have absorbed its attention. But when we come to the next Parliament which met at Westminster on 16th January, 1541-2, we find amongst its enactments† one providing for the appointment of "commissioners to see that the inhabitants of cities and boroughs were properly provided with arms, etc." Lord Mayor Gresham's scheme seems thus to have borne fruit at last, and doubtless the directory of the City Companies so industriously compiled under his auspices, was used to ensure that at least the liverymen and freemen of those Companies were no longer "ill provided with harness."

* Returns of Members of Parliament, part i., 371.

† My authority for this statement is *The Remembrancia of the City of London*, p. 530, where the following note occurs under the heading of 'Trained Bands.' . . . "By the 33 Henry VIII., c. 5, Commissioners were appointed to see that the inhabitatants of cities and boroughs were properly provided with arms, etc. Thus cities, according to their wealth and position, were obliged to have ready so many trained men. . . . Henry VIII. called upon the City to supply him with 1,500 men in July, 1545. The French threatening the Isle of Wight on the 4th August, 1545, the citizens sent 1000 soldiers to Dover." The above mention of the Statute is very definite, but I have been unable to trace it among the printed Acts of the Parliament held 33 Henry VIII.

We have already seen that the members of the several Companies are for the most part arranged in three groups. We notice in Gresham's letter that he proposes that "wardens of occupations" should be compelled to provide 4 "harness and halberds"; "persons in livery, 2; householders, 1." Here then we have the three groups in the Record accounted for. The first group would consist of the wardens and members of the Court of Assistants, any such who happened to be aldermen or sheriffs being especially noted, as "Mr. Bowes, alderman," amongst the Goldsmiths (fol. 7), since it was proposed to assess them much more heavily. The second group would consist of ordinary liverymen—Gresham's "persons in the livery"; while the third group would be the freemen of the Companies, who were called journeymen. The identification of this last group seems certain; for whereas Gresham speaks of "householders," the full descriptive heading on the first page of the Record speaks of its contents as "The severall companyes of all the Mysteryes Craftes and occupaciones within the Cytie of London, with the names of *every freeman beyng householder* within the same." It seems beyond all doubt that the "householders" of the letter are the same as the "freemen being householders" of the Record. It is somewhat interesting to notice that one Company at least (the Saddlers, fol. 25) admitted women to its freedom.

Several indications seem to show that this book is really an entry book or fair copy of original returns sent in by the individual Companies. In the first place, it is in one hand throughout. The writing is very good and legible, an ordinary clerical hand of the time, and not offering any features sufficiently characteristic to allow of the writer's identification. There is also an entire absence of alterations or corrections. Then in the case of one Company, the Haberdashers (fol. 9d), a curious attempt has been made to arrange the greater part of the names lexicographically, but after a strange fashion, the names being alphabetical according to *Christian* names instead of surnames. This unusual method of indexing would be more easily attempted when making a fair copy of the returns, than at their original compilation. It will afford those interested in such matters an opportunity of seeing the relative prevalence of various Christian names. *John* occurs much the most frequently, while *William* and *Richard* come next; but that

Henry should have only two representatives, and that under the form *Herry*, is very strange, considering the reign in which this directory was made. All who are interested in the history of the Great City, the outward landmarks of whose past are being so rapidly demolished, will doubtless find pleasure in perusing this ancient directory, with the picture it presents of old City life, in many respects so unlike that to which we are accustomed, though bearing upon its features many proofs that it stands to the busy life of this nineteenth century in the relation of father to child.

The old spelling has been preserved as giving additional interest to the reading of the names, while not presenting sufficient difficulty to in any way obscure them:

"The Companyes of all the craftes and mysteries of London

The severall companyes of all the mysteryes craftes and occupaciones within the Cytie of London w^t^ the names of every free-man beyng householder w^t^in the same. First:—

MERCERS.

George Medley
Thomas Burnell
Robert Palmer
Edmond Kemp
William Locke
William Gresham
William Ferneley
John Porter
William Colsell
Robert Chersey
Richard Jervis
Water Marshe
Robert Codnam
Rowland Hyll
Humfrey Pakyngton
John Faire
Edward Burlacye
John Garway
Bartholome Baron
Thomas Fuller
John Coke the elder
Andrewe Fuller
William Goodwyn
John Coke the younger
George Robinson
Edward Waters
John Curtes
William Wodleffe
Richard Wilson
John Colett
Edward Grene
George Elyott
John Gowdge
William Serles
William Broke
Rogier Starky
William Castelyn
Rowland Shakerley
John Roys
John Hare
Vyncent Randall
William Lamberd
John Maynard
John Aleyn
Rogier Chaloner
Robert Merydeth
William Harding
Thomas Legh
William Rede
William Mounslowe
Cristofer Meryng
Cristofer Aleyn
Richard Etton
John Skynner
John Browne."

To be Continued.

VANISHING LANDMARKS—LONDON, MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from vol. ii. p. 180.)

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Great Red Lion, St. Albans.—With this old-world hostelry we lose another link that connected the city, as we now know it, with the coaching days of the past. The Great Red Lion, once a famous posting-house, carries its story to a long anterior time. Standing at the corner of French Row and Church, or the High, Street, it was known in the 16th century as the Lion, having for neighbours the "Pecoke," "Le Horne," or "Le Sterre," and "Le Beare."* The house was refronted in 1792—a date rudely inscribed in the keystone of the arched doorway in High Street: it is illustrated in a recent issue of *The Herts Advertiser*, and in an aquatint by W. Sutherland, 1812, which latter depicts the semaphore above the Clock Tower. One singular feature of the building demands notice: an underground stable with stalls for ten or twelve horses. This yet remains, fitted with mangers and hayracks along its north side. The stable was used within living memory for horses that drew the stage-waggons, and teams of the coach that ran to Watford; it measures 65ft. 8in. by 15ft. 2in., the bricked vault rises to a height of 9ft. 3in. The east end, which had been closed up of late years, is traditionally said to have communicated with an underground passage leading to the Abbey.

St. Mary-le-Strand Graveyard, Clare Market, and Chichester Rents.—Admirers of Charles Dickens will be sorry to learn that some places, which it is believed he had in mind when writing two of his works, will be known no more. Of these, one is the burial ground, belonging to the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, which is bounded north, east, and south, by Vinegar Yard, Cross Court, and Russell Court, Drury Lane, and was opened as a children's playground a few years ago. He describes it as "a hemmed-in churchyard, pestiferous and obscene . . . . with houses looking on, on every side, save where a reeking little tunnel of a court gives access to iron gate." Many consider it to be a graveyard (the tunnel of a court is now opened up, but the iron-barred gate yet remains) whither Jo conducted Lady Dedlock to see the grave of Captain Hawdon, or "Nemo," the law-writer, who died in Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane; and by the gate Esther Summerson found her mother lying dead. The ground is about to be taken for the laying out of a road from Drury Lane to Catherine Street, for which a space is already cleared by the removal of all except two of the houses in Cross Court, with some in Drury Lane. The London County Council assent to a faculty being obtained for disturbance of the graves, and removal of the human remains for re-interment. Others hold that Dickens

* See Mr. W. Page's article "The Marian Survey of St. Albans" (Aug. 13, 1556): Transactions, 1893-4, of St. Albans Architectural and Archæalogical Society.

indicated another spot, possibly the graveyard of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal Street, or that between Bream's Buildings and Greystoke Place, where is now a Board School. His words, so far as they go, seem to apply best to the Russell Court site. At the north-west corner of Chichester Rents stood, until very recently, the public-house, by sign of the Ship, on ground belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which is taken to be the "Sol's Arms" of *Bleak House*, where, in the Harmonic Meeting Room, the coroner's inquest on "Nemo" was held. The demolition of property in Clare Market and round about has involved the pulling down of the Black Jack tavern, for a widening of Portsmouth Street, which some enthusiasts identify as the "Magpie and Stump" of the *Pickwick Papers*. A same claim is advanced on behalf of the adjacent George the Fourth tavern at the north-east corner of Gilbert's passage (lately altered into a continuation of Portugal Street to the cleared space of Clare Market), distinguished by a row of posts supporting the upper floors; and also doomed to speedy removal. Between the two public-houses is Black Jack Alley, the residence of Joe Miller, one of whose favourite haunts was the Black Jack. That tavern was known in the neighbourhood as "The Jump"; the story goes that on one occasion Jack Sheppard eluded capture by jumping out of a first-floor window into the street. The green in front of King's College Hospital is part of St. Clement Danes grave-yard wherein Joe Miller was buried. I have seen his tombstone—the second one, erected in 1816—in the hospital. For the "Magpie and Stump," whose precise situation Dickens does not give, he says only that it was "in a court, in the vicinity of Clare Market, and closely approximating to the back of New Inn": see the *Daily News* as cited in the Bibliography columns of this current number. I may here add that a few months since were sold for a guinea the two mahogany tables, cut and scored with the initials of members of a convivial Black Jack club, a chosen haunt of medical students of a by-gone generation.

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

THERE are preserved at the Public Record Office a series of documents connected with charities, that do not, I think, receive sufficient attention from those interested in county history.

The Statute 43 Elizabeth, cap iv—"An Acte to redresse the misemployment of landes, goods and stockes of money heretofore given to charitable uses,"—after reciting how general was the abuse

of charitable trusts, directed the appointment of Commissioners for different counties in England, who, as occasion should arise, were to hold enquiries into such abuses, and make their returns into Chancery. It is of the records of these commissions, so far as they relate to Hertfordshire, that I propose to treat.

The records cover the period from the opening of the seventeenth century to 1743, or thereabouts, and consist of (1) commissions and inquisitions, and orders of the commissioners; (2) enrolments and confirmations of these; (3) interrogatories and depositions taken at the enquiries, and (4) exceptions, answers, and replications to the same. There is a very brief MS. calendar or list—giving no particulars whatever—of all but the third of these divisions.

I propose to deal now with the first series, giving without comment and in chronological sequence, short abstracts of the different documents that relate to Hertfordshire. Any amplification of the information as to the loss, or present condition of the charity dealt with, coming from those interested in the different places mentioned in the documents will, I need hardly say, be welcomed in these pages, and will certainly add to the value of what is elicited from the documents themselves.

St. Stephens.—Order dated 16 January, 34 Elizabeth [A.D. 1591-2] of Sir Edmund Darcy, John Spurling, serjeant-at-law, Ralph Conningsby, Rowland Lytton, Francis Haydon, Thomas Pope Blount and John Luke. It was that day proved before the commissioners that "divers lands and tenements" in the parish of St. Stephens, and the profits of the same had, time out of mind, been employed "to the use of the poor within the same parish, at the discretion of the church-wardens and certain parishioners." These profits had not been so employed since the expiration of a lease of 25 October, 35 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1543] by the trustees to Alexander Jenjane [Zanzane?] the King's "servant" for the term of 50 years, but had been taken by William Rockett and Bray Rolfe, who claimed the lands under title from Edward Wymarke, gent., who, by colour of "a concealment," passed the same to them by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth in the 29th year of her reign. It was ordered that the "said poor" should for ever enjoy the benefit of the lands in question, and that the said churchwardens, one William Coles, gent, a parishioner, who had taken great pains in the matter, and other discreet parishioners should be trustees for the charity. Rockitt and Rolfe were, forthwith, to deliver possession of the lands, together with all evidences and writings which were, long since, taken out of St. Stephen's Church. No lease of the lands for longer than 21 years was to be made, and no new lease was to be thereafter granted till within three years of the expiration of that in being. *(Bundle* 1, *No.* 18.*)*

Cottered, Ware, Amwell, Weston, Baldock, Munden, and Barley.—Inquisition taken 16th August 6 James I. [A.D. 1608].

The jury found that, long before, William Austen enfeoffed Edmund Capell, afterwards knight, and others, with the messuage and tenement called Willesmeres and of other lands mentioned in a terrier annexed lying in Cottered to be employed "for the payment of the fifteens of Cottered, for ever," and five shillings yearly "to the poor of Cottered aforesaid," according to the last will of Robert Page; the residue (*sic*) to be employed for the reparation of the Church of Cottered, as by deed of 1 July, 1 Mary (A.D. 1555) more fully appeared. The jury said that the clear annual value of the said messuage is 20*s*., and of the lands 6*l*. These rents had been unpaid for six years. *

The jury found that Christopher Fincke, late of Ware, by will gave 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly to the poor of Ware, and to the poor of Amwell 12*d*, yearly, issuing out of a parcel of meadow in Much Amwell for ever. as by deed, 30th June, 5 Elizabeth (A.D. 1563) appears. It was ordered that these sums be paid regularly and quarterly.

Thomas Underwood by will left 30*l*. to the benefit of the poor, without specifying of what place; whereupon several credible persons declared that the testator intended it wholly for the poor of Weston and no part of it for the poor of Baldock; yet on his death the sum was divided equally between the poor of both places, and a deed was drawn up dated in 8 Elizabeth (A.D. 1561) between George Underwood and Robert Snagg, esquires, deceased, of the one part, and Sir Rowland Lytton, then esquire, of the other part, whereby George Underwood granted 40*s*. yearly out of Swanson's Close in the parish of Weston—20*s*. of which was to be given yearly to the poor of Baldock and 20*s*. to the poor of Weston.†

The jury say that —— Sheldon gave the "Fifteene Houses" in Baldock . . . . . yearly value of 8*l*. for the discharge of fifteenths of that town, when they should be due.‡

They further say that Ralph Fordham, of Munden, by his will, devised certain messuages to Edward Dane or Denne to the intent that he should pay yearly to the churchwardens of Little Munden 46*s*. 8*d*. to the use of the poor (?) of the town of Little Munden by distribution of the said churchwardens and other of "the best sort of

* It was ordered that a terrier of the lands so given be enrolled [this is appended to the inquisition, and contains names of persons and places] and that the trustees for the charity be the ten of the "chiefest men or male persons," of the parish, and two or three "gentlemen of quality" from the neighbourhood; the premises were then occupied by Richard Austin, of Cottered.

† It was ordered that for the future the whole sum of 40*s*. yearly be devoted to the poor of Weston and none of it given to Baldock, that being the Commissioners interpretation of Thomas Underwood's intention, and George Underwood was relieved of paying the 20*s*. yearly to Baldock despite the above-mentioned deed.

‡ It was ordered that the said 8*l*. for the "fifteen houses" should be "truly contributed" for the payment of fifteenths, thereafter to be granted "according to the sum or value of the several fifteenths whereby the fifteenths shall be fully contributed, notwithstanding the owner or farmer thereof should or ought to pay any fifteenth, without any excluding any of the said owners or farmers whersoever they or any of them shall inhabit or be abiding."

the inhabitants." The will was proved by John Harwood. The legacies had been duly paid, but doubt had arisen as to the validity of the will.*

The jury say there is a certain Yeild Hall [Guildhall] or Common Hall, or school house in the town of Barley "always employed to good and charitable uses, to wit: to the common commodity of the inhabitants of the said town . . . .† for the poor inhabitants, for their marriages, to collect, and cause by meeting, gifts of charitable people to be obtained towards the help and relief of the poor inhabitants within the said town"; and also for the parishioners to make and ordain certain laws and ordinances "for the public weal of the said town," and also "concerning" assessing taxations and contributions of fifteenth's, subsidies, &c . . . provision of preparation of books and ornaments for the said church, and for their assemblies for that charge, for the due keeping of the town armour, and the nightly and other due watch to be observed, and also for "a school house; and so has been, time out of mind until of late Sir John Spencer, knight, Alderman of London, has made claim to the said house as his soil and waste," whereby was hindered the performance of the "laudable customs" before recited.

It was ordered (1st November, 1609) that the inhabitants of Barley should enjoy the aforesaid house for ever to the uses aforesaid, and that the said Sir John Spencer and his heirs, should "on the reasonable request of the said (*sic.*) Reverend Doctor, Mr. Willett," parson of Barley, or on the request of certain "discreet parishioners," deliver to him and them all deeds touching the same house or hall; and that neither Sir John nor his heirs were to vex the parishioners in their holding the said building "according to the godly and charitable" uses aforesaid. Sir John Spencer had given Dr. Willett 20*l.* for the benefit of the town of Barley, apparently on condition that suit should not be made against him for the recovery of the house; this sum Dr. Willett is to repay.

It was finally ordered that all the houses, etc., given for the charitable uses aforesaid, should be upheld and kept in repair by those dwelling in them, and that no wilful waste or spoil of the property be permitted: and the dwellers aforesaid, or the occupiers of the charity lands, were yearly, between Easter and Pentecost, to account for the issues of the same and the cost of maintenance, before the parson, vicar, or curate and churchwardens of the parish in which the property lay. (*Bundle* 4, *No.* 13.)

* It was ordered that the said Dane or Denne should pay yearly to the said churchwardens the said sum issuing out of the said messuages, and that the said churchwardens should make "equal contribution [distribution] of the same."

† Dots indicate that the document was illegible.

To be Continued.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GRIM'S DYKE.—Can any correspondent help me to trace the course of the old ditch and embankment known as "Grim's Ditch," or "Devil's Dyke"? About half a mile of it runs through my land. It then stretches on to the outskirts of Pinner —about a mile and a half further westward. It then disappears, but turns up again (I am told) somewhere near Uxbridge. I can find no further trace of it until I reach Oxfordshire, where it is to be found in, at least, three places—all called "Grim's Dyke." In Buckinghamshire there are, at least, two "Grim's Dykes," and in Hertfordshire there are three, besides a "Devil's Dyke," which appears to be a continuation of the same work. In *Greater London* it is suggested that the area enclosed by "Grim's Dyke" was identical with that of the Kingdom of Cassivelaunus.—W. S. GILBERT.

STIPEND OF THE CURATE OF TOTTERIDGE IN 1667.—"Before the Right Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, appeared personally the Reverend Doctor Lee, rector of Hatfield cum Tatteridge in the county of Hertford, and Wenceslaus Libanus, clerk, curate of Tatteridge, and after hearing what could be alleged on either side in relation to the settlement of a stipend upon the curate officiating in the said church of Tatteridge, it was agreed and consented to by the said Dr. Lee, rector of Hatfield cum Tatteridge, aforesaid, that the said Wenceslaus Libanus officiating as curate in the Church of Tatteridge should and might receive (for the same) the moiety or half part of the profits and revenues arising and becoming due within the said parish of Tatteridge. And the said Dr. Lee did also consent that the said Wenceslaus Libanus (keeping the same in repair) should hold, during his continuing curate there, the parsonage house, (he, the said Dr. Lee, reserving one room in the same for his own use) and also the close which he now holds. And this by command of the said Reverend Father is made into an act, and is subscribed by the said Dr. Lee the day and year above written [17 December, 1667]. (*Signed*) Richard Lee It was agreed before his Lordship that as Mr Libanus receives half the profits, so he pay half the taxes. It was likewise agreed that Mr. Libanus receive not this moiety till the Doctor has accounted and assigned it, which is to be done as he receives his own." *From the Register of Bishops Long and Fuller, of Lincoln, fo.* 94.—H.B.

THE FORGE, ST. CLEMENT DANES.—In reply to "Londoner" on page 191 of vol. II, I beg to give my authority for supposing that this famous Forge stood at the corner of Drury-Court. In *Curiosities of London* by the late John Timbs, who was a careful

compiler of all relating to London, you will see on page 767, that he states: "No. 317, corner of Drury-Court, is thought to be the locality of 'the Forge of St. Clement's Danes,' referred to in the account of the Shrievalty Tenure Custom, at pp. 508-509; namely, the site of the forge of a farrier, the father of Nan Clarges, afterwards Duchess of Albemarle." Aubrey (*Life of Monk*, 1680), says: "The shop is still of that trade; the corner-shop, the first turning on ye right hand as you come out of the Strand into Drury Lane; the house is now built of brick." To this Mr. Brayley, in his *Londiniana*, 1829, adds a conjectural MS. note: "the house alluded to is, probably, that at the right hand corner of Little Drury Lane, now a butcher's, and whitened over." Curiously enough, the house in the Court, next the corner house, No. 317 has been for very many years that of a whitesmith, with its forge. —F. G. Hilton Price.

The Walls of London.—Can any reader explain what "walls" are intended by the Charter for St. Peter's Monastery, Westminster, a translation of which is given in the appendix to the 29th Report of the Deputy Keeper, p. 25. I have never before seen it stated that the Abbey of Westminster was situated "*near the walls of London.*" There is a church which tradition says was the first Christian church founded in London, dedicated to St. Peter, upon Cornhill, very close to which church underground "*Roman* Walls" of immense thickness have been discovered, proceeding in a westerly direction from Leadenhall Market, under the Woolpack Tavern in Gracechurch Street along St. Peter's Alley, a few feet on the south side of the church-yard of St. Peters, continuing under the Banking House of Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale and Co. (50 Cornhill), *supposed* to continue under the roadway of Cornhill, and appearing again in the foundations of the new building, being erected on the *north* side of Cornhill (No. 70), for the Union Bank of Australia. For what purpose, is it conjectured, were *these* walls at Leadenhall and Cornhill built?—A. Wilkinson.

The Song of the Shirt.—Your correspondent in "Vanishing Landmarks" says that the "Song of the Shirt" was written at "The Cedars," in Elm Tree Road. There is, or was two years ago, in the grounds of Hood's old residence, Lake House, Wanstead, a large cherry tree, bearing (I quote from memory) on

a brass plate, let into the trunk, this inscription :—"Beneath this tree, Thomas Hood, in mood dolorous for the sorrows of the female sex wrote the Song of the Shirt."—HENRY W. STUART.

FIELD PATHS ABOUT ELSTREE.—Will any reader let me know what is the best authority to consult as to the existing rights of way, foot and field paths, etc. for the county of Herts. The Parish Council of Elstree, for whom I act as Honorary Clerk, have resolved to prepare a plan of all rights of way and footpaths existing in the parish, with a view to the consideration of any comprehensive means for protecting and assuring the proper use of the same. Is there not a Middlesex and Herts Footpaths Association, (1) or some body of that sort, who have recently published a map and taken steps for the purpose of securing the rights of the public in these matters ?—P. J. MILLER.

LONDON PARISH REGISTERS.—I sometimes have occasion—for biographical purposes—to examine the registers of some of the London Churches, and in order to save much time and trouble, should like to know, before undertaking a perhaps unnecessary journey, how far back the said registers go. I wonder, therefore, whether those among your contributors to whom such dates and details are doubtless known would enlighten fellow-readers who, like myself, may not always have at hand the necessary books and other sources of information. I hope that before long a complete list of London churches with the dates of their earliest registers will be published in your periodical.—ARTHUR FREDERICK HILL.

THE ST. ALBANS BREVIARY.—Mr. Gough's note on this is unavoidably held over till April.—ED.

REPLIES.

JACK SHEPPARD (ii., p. 144).—I may refer "T.T.B." to *Select Trials*, 1734-5, in the first volume of which he will find a report of the last trial and conviction of John Sheppard. According to a biography in the same volume, Sheppard was the son of a Spitalfields carpenter, was apprenticed to one Kneebone, draper, kept bad company at the Red Lion in the Strand, committed his first theft (of two spoons) at the Rummer Tavern, by Charing Cross, escaped twice from Newgate, was hanged at Tyburn on Nov. 16th,

(1) Middlesex, Herts, and Bucks Commons Preservation Society. R. Homan, Hon. Sec., The Limes, Hadley Green, Barnet.—ED.

1724, ætat 23, and was buried at St. Martins-in-the-Fields. Similar accounts of Joseph Blake ("Blueskin") and Jonathan Wild are given in "Select Trials."—W. E. D.-M.

TYBURN (ii., p. 194).—In "London Past and Present," by Wheatley and Cunningham, the word "Ayebourne" is placed in brackets and printed in italics, as if the authors had heard it called by that name but were unable to find any authority. The Tyburn and the Westbourne seem to have been separate streams, though in Clinch's "Mayfair and Belgravia," the Tyburn is mentioned as a tributary of the Westbourne. The Tyburn, rising near Hampstead, crosses Oxford Street near Stratford Place, runs through the Green Park, and joins the Thames at Chelsea. The Westbourne, rising north of Paddington, follows nearly the course of Westbourne Terrace, and flows into the Serpentine. The Tyburn, in early days, was very copious and supplied as many as nine conduits, and on the banks thereof was a building, said to be erected on the top of the reservoirs used for storing the water, called the City Banquetting House, to which the Lord Mayor and Corporation repaired annually to inspect the conduits, and then to dine.—J. DENISON JORDAN.

REVIEWS.

Views of Westminster Abbey, with notes by T. Wright, photographed and published by F. Dovaston, 5, George Street, Euston Road, London. (1*s.*)

As Mr. Dovaston's views of Christ's Hospital and the church of St. Bartholomew the Great were delightful souvenirs of those buildings, so is the collection, illustrative of the still more important historic edifice with which he now deals. In this he gives us twenty-four views of the Abbey, including those of the west front, the reredos, Poet's corner, the south transept, St. Edmund's chapel, the coronation chair, and sword and shield of Edward III, Henry VII's chapel, the cloisters, Chapter House, and crypt. Mr. Wright's notes are very much to the point, and altogether the book is a wonderful shilling's worth.

A short history of the St. Pancras Cemeteries, by W. E. Brown, Registrar, St. Pancras Vestry. (3*d.*)

The Vestry of St. Pancras has set a good example to other London vestries by compiling this little volume, which contains an illustration of old St. Pancras Church, and the cemetery around it, in the last century. In that burial ground have been laid to rest a number of men and women distinguished in very varied walks of life, and of the names of some Mr. Brown reminds us. There are now numerous burial grounds in the parish, and the author's notes of the dates at which these were first opened are exceedingly useful.

A PROMENADE IN OLD MARYLEBONE GARDENS.

SOME TWICKENHAM NOTES:

BY J. CHALLENOR SMITH.

ONE Edward Smith, a proctor of Doctors' Commons (son of Thomas Smith, of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, upholsterer), died September 27th, 1741, and directed that his body should be buried in Twickenham churchyard. He bequeathed to the ringers "one guinea for an hour's peal to be spent at Mrs. Cripples or any of her family keeping a public-house"—his body "to be deposited in a straight line with the angle of the tower facing the great gate of the church with a marble of about eight inches square stuck in the room of one of the stones of the said tower breast high with this inscription 'Here lyes the body of Edward Smith gent. who dyed the ..... 17..'"

On the buttress at the N.W. angle of the tower may be observed, at the height of 4ft. 8in. from the ground, a recessed space measuring 17in. by 7in. in which there has obviously been inserted a small slab which we may well suppose to have been the one provided for in the above-quoted will. But strange to say there is no entry of Edward Smith's burial in the register, nor, indeed, in that of the parish where he lived, viz. Chelsea. I have met with several instances of the omission of strangers' burials from registers, and I suspect that Edward Smith was really buried in the spot he selected although his name does not occur in the Twickenham register of burials.

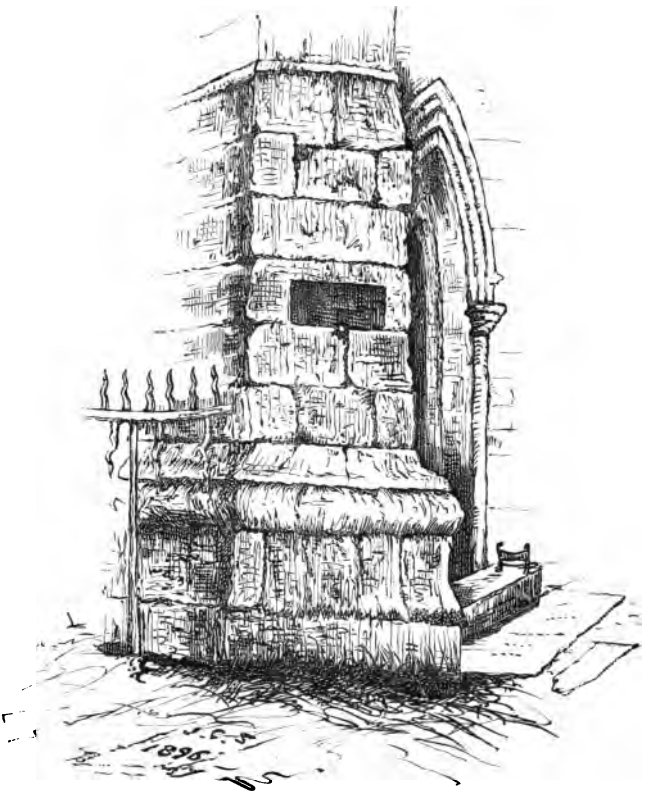
In his *Account of Twickenham*, Ironside has a curious misreading, repeated by Lysons, of the word "coquus" (cocus) as "major" in the monumental brass of Richard Burton, on which occurs the words: "cocuus domini regis," 1443. Cobbett tells us *(History of Twickenham*, p. 83) that the legend in full would read "Hic jacet Ricardus Burton armiger nuper capitalis *magister* domini regis," but in giving his englished version of the inscription he does not explain on what authority he translates *magister* as "cook"!

The parish register extracts in Mr. Cobbett's book are by no means happy. Taking the burials (p. 61) by way of example, the first entry is thus given "1563 .... olde father *della Heze* wasse

buryed," but the name is really *Wyllya' Stere*, and Mr. Cobbett's suggestion that the prefix "father" probably denotes that this person was a monk falls to the ground when we find eight years later a burial of "owld mother Steere"—no doubt the widow of the supposititious "regular" priest. Again, John, son of Sir Thomas "Fishe (or Fitche)," 1629, is really Ritchesonne; Lady *Charlotte* Poole, 1653, is *Cherite*; Anne, wife of Mr. James Ffish, June 19th, 1657 (printed between entries dated respectively 1656 1658) is in fact 1687. Errors in date amongst these extracts are numerous, and are difficult to detect because Mr. Cobbett has altered the sequence of the entries in order that it should conform to his misreadings. On p. 64 are given the burials of two daughters of Sir James Ashe, July 14th, 1706, and July 14th, 1707, "a strange and melancholy coincidence" quoth Mr. Cobbett; a strange and melancholy coincidence indeed, inasmuch as both dates are incorrectly given, the former being properly July 3rd and the latter August 26th. Following October, 1727, is given a burial thus, "Mr. Thos. Shelby, Jan. 17. 1727 the Vicker of Shepperton." This burial in fact took place in 1726-7, so it is misplaced, the surname is not Shelby but Shelbury, which name is followed by the words "cer'te by the vicker of Sheperton," not indicating that the deceased was vicar of Shepperton but that the vicar of that place had certified to the fact of the person's body having been enclosed in woollen. Many of the extracts are amplified from extraneous sources, and on the other hand the words bachelor, spinster, etc., are frequently ignored. It is therefore obvious that although Mr. Cobbett states that he tested and, where necessary, corrected the extracts, they must not be trusted.

In compiling his list of vicars, Mr. Cobbett, as far as was possible, took his information from Newcourt but did not collate it with the authorities which Newcourt quotes, and thus he repeats that author's errors, calling *Thomas* Goodwyn *John*, and Thomas *Goose*, *Goole*. He suggests that the latter who died in 1639-40 was instituted "1635 (?)" but he need have gone no further than his own register of burials in order to prove that on March 10th, 1639-40, "Mr. Thomas Goose was beried aged 83 and vicar 44 yeres."

In Cobbett's list of curates, the first two are given as J. Wayde, 1554, and Roger Pigot, 1565. These are evidently obtained from



BUTTRESS OF THE TOWER OF TWICKENHAM CHURCH.

the register where, however, the names appear respectively as "Sr Wayckefelde" *(sic)* and John Pyght.

In so far as Mr. Cobbett's work did not call for any familiarity with MSS. or for any precision in quoting them, it was, I believe, very well done, and the author himself was greatly esteemed by those who knew him.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE time comes on apace when rambles through the fields will be enjoyable; so the occasion seems opportune to remind the dwellers on the northern side of London of the existence of a body that zealously guards their interests in keeping open the many ways through field and wood that, time out of mind, have been used as public footpaths in Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

* * *

The Commons' Preservation Society, an old-established institution whose work is not confined to any particular part of England, has now taken over the work of the Northern Heights Footpaths Association, and has founded a "centre" for Middlesex, Herts, and Bucks, the honorary secretary of which is Mr. Ralph Homan, Hadley Green, Barnet, Herts. It does not seem that all the Parish Councils in the district have offered that assistance to the "centre," in the public work it is undertaking, which might reasonably be expected; but one at least of these bodies—that which directs the destinies of Elstree—has, through its clerk, Mr. F. Miller (whose contributions to the history of his parish, will be in the recollection of our readers) already rendered valuable aid. Let us hope other Parish Councils in both counties will follow the example set them by Elstree.

* * *

The actual qualification for membership of the "centre" is the payment of a shilling a year. From what Mr. Homan said at the first annual meeting held at Barnet on February 17th, merely "ornamental" members are not wanted; what the "centre"

requires are workers, or perhaps we should say *walkers*, who will tramp about the country, take notes of any footpaths they find, not already marked on the six-inch ordnance map, which the "centre" has purchased, and report any apparent interference with public rights by closing up paths or by-roads. To the map above mentioned is added a schedule describing, very minutely, the paths marked thereon, which schedule is to be kept at the office of the parent society for reference.

* * *

Whether or not the proposed cultivation of flax in Hertfordshire receives assistance from the Technical Instruction Committee of the Herts County Council, there seems no reasonable excuse for those really interested in promoting the revival of agriculture not trying the experiment. The machinery for treating the crop has been so much simplified that it can, as Major Fraser explained to the Herts Farmers' Club, now be obtained at a very trivial cost. It is not, however, clear why even this should be incurred. Why should not the suitability of the Hertfordshire soil to flax-growing be proved by a crop there grown being tested in another county where the necessary machinery for testing it already exists?

* * *

Though we cannot produce, from English-grown flax, quite so fine a material as can be made in Holland, from flax there grown, we can, at least, produce a marketable article. King Harry the Eighth, who was quite as anxious as Lord Winchilsea to encourage "home industries," helped the passage through Parliament of an Act (24 Hen. VIII. cap. 4) which, after reciting the evils of importing most of our linen cloth, enacted that every person possessed of 60 acres of land fit for tillage should, under a penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*, sow yearly one rood with "lynseade, otherwise called flax seade, or hemp sede, or with both." The crop so grown was, presumably, to be converted into linen by the grower, for the Act gives specific permission to ecclesiastical persons to *sell* the hemp or flax they had grown, as they had no capabilities of turning it into linen.

* * *

Some interesting circumstances have been brought to light by the alterations now in progress at St. Michael's Church, St. Albans:—the theory that the church was raised on the foundation of a Roman

temple is apparently disproved by the fact that, seven feet below the present ground level, a line of solid Roman masonry, runs at an angle of 45° up to the church, where the west wall of the north aisle meets the nave. It is also curious to note that the lately demolished tower was built *within* the earlier tower, which was taken down to its first stage on the erection of that lately standing.

* * *

Whilst the bells lay in the churchyard at St. Michael's, the Vicar took notes of the names or initials of the makers, and has kindly communicated these to us. They are as follows:—(1), "C. & G. Mears, Founders, London, 1845"; (2), "Samuell Knight made me 1739"; (3), "S.K., 1739"; (4), "Robet *(sic)* Catlin hung us all, 1739"; and (5), "S.K., 1739." The Vicar is unable to supply the inscription on the sixth bell.

* * *

The last annual report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1*s*.) has a very special interest for the student of London archæology, for it contains Mr. Maxwell-Lyte's description of the now demolished Rolls Chapel,[1] illustrated by drawings and ground plans of the building as most of us remember it, and also of much of the mediæval work brought to light in pulling down the chapel.

* * *

This mediæval work comprised a portion of a fine chancel arch of the time of Henry III. The apex had been removed, presumably during one of the numerous alterations to which the Chapel has been subjected, in order to make room for a window; but the stones removed were fortunately discovered, built into the north and south walls. The arch, which was of clunch, sprang from corbels of very delicate early English foliage, carrying *abaci* of Purbeck marble.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the remains of this arch may be replaced in their original position in the portion of the new wing of the Record Office which stands on the site of the Chapel. This is to be the "museum" of the office, in which Domesday Book, and other treasures of the Public Records will be displayed. The monuments

1 The report contains a good many additional facts, connected with the later history of the Rolls, to those mentioned in these pages last April.

will be put back in their original positions with the exception of that to Richard Alington which will be placed on the north wall instead of, as formerly, on the south. The heraldic glass, some of it not without interest, will be mounted in frames and hung in the windows in the south wall of the new building.

* * *

The value of the Bishops' transcripts of Parish Registers, which is demonstrated in Mr. Tancock's notes of the registers appearing in these pages, has been emphasised by Mr. Brigg in the last number of the *Herts Genealogist*. No portion of the Register of Minsden Chapel, within the parish of Hitchin, is known to exist, but Mr. Brigg has been fortunate enough to discover, and prints in his magazine, the transcript of that register from 1609-1641. Several important names appear, amongst them that of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Radcliffe who was married to John Ivory, clerk, on the 29th January, 1630.

* * *

All success to the experiment made by the editor of the *St. Pancras Guardian* in devoting, once a month, a portion of his paper to parochial "Notes and Queries." As he points out, the parish of St. Pancras is large enough, and is now of sufficient importance in point of population and ratable value, to rank with the great provincial towns; it is therefore but fitting that some systematic attempt should be made to render available to the would-be historian scattered items of information.

* * *

The utility of an occasional "Notes and Queries" column in the provincial newspaper is an acknowledged fact in many parts of England, and the editor of the *St. Pancras Guardian* has done well to inaugurate the system in London. He is confident he will not lack contributors; he certainly will not lack readers so long as matters of such interest—interest, indeed more than local—as those which have, as yet, appeared, form the subject of his notes and queries.

* * *

Particularly interesting, at the present moment, is the history of the ancestors of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, from the time of their first settlement in St. Pancras parish, whence they came from Stafford-

shire, before the middle of the last century. Prior to the close of that century they were farming a considerable quantity of land in the north of London, a good deal of which was afterwards taken up in the formation of Regent's Park.

* * *

It may be urged that the pages of a newspaper are not appropriate as a store-house for history. The editor of the *St. Pancras Guardian* meets this possible objection by announcing that the monthly contributions will be reprinted and issued in volume form with an index. How often these volumes will appear he does not tell us.

* * *

Bird-lovers in Hertfordshire will be interested to learn that, for the future, notes of the feathered visitors to the Elstree reservoir will be taken by Mr. E. P. Thompson, who lives near by, and who promises to communicate to these pages instances of the appearance of uncommon species. Sheldrakes, he says, were seen there in December and January last. A merlin was seen in the neighbourhood lately, and a friend of his shot a fine peregrine falcon on the 26th December. Mr. Thompson adds that widgeon, teal, snipe, grebe, herons, sandpipers, and wild-geese were amongst the ordinary winter visitors to the reservoir a few years back, and he mentions that there is at the Welsh Harp an oyster-catcher shot at Elstree. Gulls often come to the reservoir, and two large specimens were observed there in February.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY REV. O. W. TANCOCK.

(Continued from p. 14).

BENNINGTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1722.	Book ii.	Bur.	1723-1812.
	Bur.	„ „		Mar.	1725-1752.
	Mar.	„ „	„ iii.	Mar.	1754-1812.
„ ii.	Bap.	1723-1812.			

BERKHAMPSTED, GREAT (ST. PETER'S).

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1695.	Book iv.	Mar.	1678-1722.
	Bur.	1538-1718.	„ v.	Bap.	1717-1722.
	Mar.	1538-1694.	„ vi.	Bap.	1722-1791.
„ ii.	Bap.	1560-1646.		Bur.	1722-1790.
	Bur.			Mar.	1722-1754.
	Mar.		„ vii.	Bap.	1791-1813.
„ iii.	Bap.	1661-1711.		Bur.	1791-1812.
„ iv.	Bap.	1695-1723.	„ viii.	Mar.	1754-1790.
	Bur.	1678-1722.	„ ix.	Mar.	1790-1812.

Book i. The leaves of this volume are of parchment; the earlier entries are stated to have been copied by Peter Rylands, scrivener, of St. Albans. There is a hiatus in the baptisms from 1642 to 1646. From 1648 to 1659 only a few baptisms are recorded; these being children of families named Newman, Wethered, and Napier. No marriages are recorded between 1642 and Oct., 1694. Only a few burials are registered between 1642 and 1660, these being of persons bearing the names mentioned above. From 1682 to 1718 the entries are very irregular.

Book ii. The leaves of this volume are of paper; the first are torn, and it looks as if the beginning of the book had perished. It may be the volume which is fair copied in Book i. A few baptisms between 1646 and 1656 are inserted on a slip of paper.

Book iii. This a rough entry book, at the end of which are accounts of fees received for marriages, burials, &c.

Book iv. At the beginning of this book is the register of burials in woollen: 1678-1686, and 1690-1695.

Book v. a rough entry book.

Book vi. The baptisms are interrupted at p. 134 and are continued on p. 275. The earlier volumes have been carefully re-bound in parchment.

BERKHAMPSTED (ST. MARY'S) NORTHCHURCH.

Book i.	Bap.	1655-1763.	Book iii.	Bur.	1678-1812.
	Bur.	1655-1763.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1783.
	Mar.	1655-1753.	„ v.	Mar.	1784-1811.
„ ii.	Bap.	1764-1812.	„ vi.	Mar.	1812 (Jan.)
	Bur.	1764-1786.			1812 (Dec.)

To the Return of 1830 a note was added, "No Register of baptisms 1798-1812 can be found." This is an error, the entries are in Book ii. Book iii. is a "Burials in Woollen" book, mostly a duplicate.

BERKHAMSTEAD, LITTLE.

Book i.	Bap.	1647-1708.	Book ii.	Mar.	1714-1747.
	Bur.	1647-1708.	„ iii.	Bap.	1769-1812.
	Mar.	1647-1708.		Bur.	1769-1812.
„ ii.	Bap.	1712-1762	„ iv.	Mar.	1756-1812.
	Bur.	1721-1762.			

BISHOP STORTFORD.

Book i.	Bap.	1561-1712.	Book iii.	Bur.	1754-1785.
	Bur.	1561-1712.	„ iv.	Bap.	1786-1812.
	Mar.	1561-1712.		Bur.	1786-1812.
Book ii.	Bap.	1713-1753.	„ iv. b.	Bur.	1678-1716.
	Bur.	1713-1753.	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1801.
	Mar.	1713-1753.	„ vi.	Mar.	1801-1812.
Book iii.	Bap.	1754-1785.			

Book iv. B. now No. 5, is "a duplicate, Burials in Woollen" book, not given in the Return of 1830. Book vi. is said to be continued to 1837. There exist also 4 vols. of Church-wardens' accounts, and other volumes of records from 1431.

BOVINGDON (FORMERLY BORRINGTON).

Book i.	Bap.	1674-1729.	Book ii.	Mar.	1730-1759.
	Bur.	1674-1729.	„ iii.	Bap.	1782-1812.
	Mar.	1674-1729.		Bur.	1782-1812.
Book ii.	Bap.	1730-1782.	„ iv.	Mar.	1760-1812.
	Bur.	1730-1782.			

This was one of the "two Chapels" included in the Return of 1830.

BRAMFIELD.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1730.	Book ii.	Mar.	1731-1754.
	Bur.	1559-1730.	„ iii.	Bap.	1770-1811.
	Mar.	1559-1730.		Bur.	1770-1811.
Book ii.	Bap.	1731-1769.	„ iv.	Mar.	1755-1812.
	Bur.	1731-1769.			

BRAUGHING.

Book i.	Bap.	1563-1701.	Book iii.	Bap.	1783-1809.
	Bur.	1563-1701.		Bur.	1783-1809.
	Mar.	1563-1701.	„ iv.	Bap.	1809-1812.
Book ii.	Bap.	1702-1783.		Bur.	1809-1812.
	Bur.	1702-1783.	„ v.	Mar.	1754-1779.
	Mar.	1702-1754.	„ vi.	Mar.	1779-1812.

BROXBOURNE (FORMERLY INCLUDING HODDESDON).

Book i.	Bap.	1688-1741.	Book ii.	Bur.	1741-1812.
	Bur.	1688-1741.		Mar.	1741-1754.
	Mar.	1688-1741.	„ iii.	Mar.	1754-1812.
Book ii.	Bap.	1741-1812.			

Books i. and ii. were rebound and made good in 1894. A part of the Hamlet of Hoddesdon was in the parish of Broxbourne; many entries concerning the Hamlet of Hoddesdon are in these books; since 1820 there has been a new Chapel, and since 1843 Hoddesdon has been a Consolidated Chapelry with a Vicar.

BUCKLAND.

Book i.	Bap.	1659-1806.	Book ii.	Bap.	1806-1812.
	Bur.	1663-1806.		Bur.	1806-1812.
	Mar.	1663-1753.	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812.

BUSHEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1684-1812.	Book i.	Mar.	1684-1753.
	Bur.	1735-1812.	„ ii.	Mar.	1754-1812.

There are Bishop's transcripts for 1581, 1590, 1599, 1674, 1676, 1679, 1681, and 1682.

BYGRAVE.

Book i.	Bap.	1802-1803.	Book ii.	Mar.	1765-1808.
	Bur.	1805-1808.			

In the Return of 1830 is a note "All other Registers were accidentally destroyed by fire."

CALDECOTE.

Book i.	Bap.	1726-1807.	Book ii.	Bap.	1808-1812.
	Bur.	1726-1807.		Bur.	1808-1812.
	Mar.	1726-1807.			

Book ii. was designed for Marriage Entries also, but no marriages were solemnized in this parish 1808-1812.

CHESHUNT.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1610.	Book v.	Bap.	1688-1736.
	Bur.	1559-1610.		Bur.	1688-1736.
	Mar.	1559-1610.		Mar.	1688-1736.
,, ii.	Bap.	1611-1651.	,, vi.	Bap.	1747-1792.
	Bur.	1611-1651.		Bur.	1747-1792.
	Mar.	1611-1651.		Mar.	1747-1759.
,, iii.	Bap.	1651-1678.	,, vii.	Bap.	1792-1812.
	Bur.	1651-1678.		Bur.	1792-1812.
	Mar.	1651-1678.	,, viii.	Mar.	1754-1776.
,, iv.	Bap.	1678-1688.	,, ix.	Mar.	1776-1793.
	Bur.	1678-1688.	,, x.	Mar.	1793-1812.
	Mar.	1678-1688.			

It is noted that "the hiatus in Book v. from Aug. 1688 to Apr. 1689, was due to there being no Vicar." An entry at the end of Book v. states "No Register was kept from June, 1736, to Oct. 1747." Marriages 1754-1759 are in Book vi., and again in Book viii.

CLOTHALL.

Book i.	Bap.	1717-1812.	Book i.	Mar.	1717-1753.
	Bur.	1717-1812.	,, ii.	Mar.	1754-1812.

There is a Bishop's transcript for the year commencing Michaelmas 1588.

CODICOTE.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1667.	Book iii.	Bap.	1809-1812.
	Bur.	1558-1666.		Bur.	1809-1812.
	Mar.	1559-1687.	,, iv.	Mar.	1754-1791.
,, ii.	Bap.	1559-1808.	,, v.	Mar.	1792-1808.
	Bur.	1558-1808.	,, vi.	Mar.	1809-1812.
	Mar.	1559-1771.			

These six books are now in two volumes. Book ii. contains a note: "The original Register of this Parish on Parchment was transcribed into this book about the year 1670 by Mr. Willam Swalden, then Curate only. [He was Vicar later.] The original was for many years clandestinely and illegally secreted in private hands, but was by me recovered 21 May, 1749. The value and importance of both the old Register and this, as public Records, for the advantage of the whole parish make me hope and trust that they will for the future be with religious care and exactness kept and preserved.—Geo. North, Vicar, 27 Sep., 1752."

COTTERED.

Book i.	Bap.	1563-1684.	Book iii.	Bap.	1773-1791.
	Bur.	1558-1686.		Bur.	1773-1791.
	Mar.	1558-1684.	„ iv.	Bap.	1792-1812.
„ ii.	Bap.	1688-1772.		Bur.	1792-1812.
	Bur.	1688-1772.	„ v.	Mar.	1773-1812.
	Mar.	1691-1772.			

DATCHWORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1570-1709.	Book ii.	Mar.	1710-1753.
	Bur.	1570-1709.	„ iii.	Bap.	1784-1812.
	Mar.	1570-1709.		Bur.	1784-1812.
„ ii.	Bap.	1710-1783.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1812.
	Bur.	1710-1783.			

DIGSWELL.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1731.	Book ii.	Bur.	1731-1812.
	Bur.	1538-1731.		Mar.	1731-1753.
	Mar.	1538-1731.	„ iii.	Mar.	1758-1812.
„ ii.	Bap.	1731-1812.			

Book i. is an instance of a first Register recovered since the return of 1830.

EASTWICK.

Book i.	Bap.	1556-1731.	Book ii.	Bur.	1733-1812.
	Bur.	? -1732.		Mar.	1733-1753.
	Mar.	1556-1732.	„ iii.	Mar.	1755-1812.
„ ii.	Bap.	1731-1812.			

Book i. is "mixed," and in parts "quite illegible"; it is defective in many years and very irregularly kept. The Return of 1830 gives the earliest date of Baptisms 1637, and of Burials 1662, wrongly.

ELSTREE (FORMERLY IDELSTREE).

Book i.	Bap.	1656-1744.	Book ii.	Bap.	1758-1808.
	Bap.	1753-1757.		Bur.	1758-1812.
	Bur.	1656-1757.	„ iii.	Bap.	1808-1812.
	Mar.	1656-1746.	„ iv.	Mar.	1755-1812.

There are Bishop's transcripts for :—1585, 1590, 1592, 1596, and 1629.

ESSENDON.

Book i.	Bap.	1653-1731.	Book iii.	Bap.	1762-1812.
	Bur.	1653-1731.		Bur.	1762-1812.
	Mar.	1653-1731.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1789.
„ ii.	Bap.	1729-1761.	„ v.	Mar.	1789-1795.
	Bur.	1729-1761.	„ vi.	Mar.	1795-1812.
	Mar.	1729-1751.			

Book i. was a civil Register Book. There are also three Books of Accounts, 1655-1812.

FLAMSTEAD.

Book i.	Bap.	1548-1723.	Book iii.	Bap.	1782-1812.
	Bur.	1548-1723.		Bur.	1782-1812.
	Mar.	1548-1723.	„ iv.	Mar.	1754-1811.
„ ii.	Bap.	1727-1781.	„ v.	Mar.	1811-1812.
	Bur.	1723-1781.			
„ ii.	Mar.	1742-1753.			

Book i. has been rebound by the Vicar.

FLAUNDON.

Book i.	Bap.	1729-1764.	Book ii.	Bap.	1777-1812.
	Bur.	1732-1769.		Bap.	1729-1776.
	Mar.	1731-1754.		Bur.	1777-1805.
Book i. B.	Bap.	1767-1776.		Bur.	1732-1776.
	Bur.	1767-1776.		Mar.	1731-1765.
	Mar.	1761-1765.	„ iii.	Mar.	1765-1799.

Flaundon was one of the "Two Chapels" in Herts mentioned in the Return of 1830. Book i. was then "in bad condition, many leaves cut out." Book i.B. was not returned, it is "a book of four flimsy leaves in bad condition." Book ii. now contains a copy of the contents of Book i. and of Book i.B., made January 1861 by the Vicar. Flaundon is now consolidated with the parish of Latimer, in the County of Bucks, and in the Diocese of Oxford. The old Church "being situate a great distance from the village, the rites are (1830) frequently performed at neighbouring churches." This old church has fallen into decay since 1838, when a new Church was built in Flaundon village. Book iii. is not now found.

GADDESDEN, GREAT.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1711.	Book iii.	Bur.	1740-1769.
	Bur.	1558-1695.		Mar.	1740-1753.
	Mar.	1559-1689.	„ iv.	Bap.	1766-1812.
„ ii.	Bur.	1678-1711.		Bur.	1766-1812.
	Bur.	1687-1713.	„ v.	Mar.	1754-1807.
„ iii.	Bap.	1740-1769.	„ vi.	Mar.	1807-1812.

Book i. was rebound in 1831. Book ii. is a "Burials in Woollen" book, and contains also the Nettleden Burials Register 1687-1713. Book iii. was badly kept, has many gaps; it is in parts a rough copy of Book iv., and has entries of Gaddesden and Nettleden mixed, 1740-1814.

NETTLEDEN.

Was a parish in the County of Bucks and the Diocese of Oxford. The old Nettleden Registers: Bur. 1687-1713 and 1740-1769; and Bap. Bur. Mar. 1784-1812 are with the Great Gaddesden Registers, and are in part mixed with the entries of that parish, to which it is close. In 1896 Nettleden was united with Holy Trinity, Potten End, and constituted a Parish, and transferred to St. Albans diocese.

THE FINCHLEY CHARITIES—THE FEOFFEES' ACCOUNTS AND MINUTES:

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

(*Continued from p.* 35).

IN 1758 the Churchwardens appear to have had trouble about the seating of the congregation according to their respective ranks; the account contains a charge of £2 15*s.* paid for locks and keys for the pew doors, there is also an article of £40 paid for carpenter's work at the pews; probably the outlay was for building pews in the chancel, when the ruins of Lord Chief Justice Frowick's tomb were removed. There is an entry: "2 guineas received from Mr. Matthews for being seated in the pew built by the Feoffees this year."

In 1762 appears an article "Paid 6*s.* 2*d.* for an iron ladle and fixing the pump in Browns Well," gates being also fixed there. Norden, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says "Browns Well was a well in the highway from Highgate to Barnet, the water whereof is sweete refreshment often times to weried and thirsty poore travellers, of late re-edified by some well disposed."

In 1769 the charity estate having been assessed to the land tax, the Feoffees attended the Commissioners at the "Red Lyon" Coffee House, Clerkenwell, who discharged the estate from payment. The Feoffees also met and took a view of the boundaries of Waren's second gift, and found a small encroachment had been made by the adjoining owner in building a wall, &c. It was resolved to enter into an agreement to let the fence remain, one penny a year being paid as an acknowledgment of the Feoffees' right to this small piece of land. This was paid for many years, but being allowed to fall into abeyance for more than 20 years the land was lost to the Trust. The stiles, posts, and rails on the churchpaths being constantly cut down and destroyed, 200 hand bills were printed "and stuck up all over the parish" giving notice of the Feoffees' intention to prosecute all offenders.

In 1770 a discussion arose as to certain bills for work done about the making of a new vestry room of the church, which the warden represented he was unable to obtain. As the parties were

not in attendance "below stares," it was resolved that the succeeding warden "should pay only what was justly due, using all the economy in his power." There being an old balance of 43*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* due to the carpenter, timber was sold off the estate to discharge the debt, "such as may be felled without doing prejudice." Accordingly, 22 loads of elm and 3 loads of oak were felled and realized 52*l.* 10*s.*, the warden having previously reported "what timber was proper to be felled and what part thereof would improve by standing." In the following year it was resolved that it would "be proper to plant such trees as may be judged right with the tenants' consent."

In 1775 notice was taken that the deeds and writings "have been for many years in the hands of Esquire Allen" and it was resolved that the warden, Mr. Wilson, should make application for delivery of the same to him. At a later meeting Mr. Wilson stated he had received the writings and arranged the same, and he also drew up a valuable report upon the Poyntalls Estate which had been for many years the subject of litigation. He directed plans to be drawn by Mr. Woodward, "a very skilfull Surveyor," which have been "handed down from warden to warden," and a copy also made to be deposited in the church. Fifty years later, *i.e.* in 1825, there appears a note in the feoffment book bearing testimony to the esteem in which this warden was held, wherein he is described as the renovator of the Charity "as an incitement to others to imitate so laudable an example of public spirit." Item "paid for a new wainscot box lock and key to contain the writings. after an allowance of 6*s.* 8*d.* for the old box, too small, 13*s.* 3*d.*" The new churchyard was fenced in this year and a rate of 6*d.* in the pound was made to defray the cost; this produced 103*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a surplus of 32*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* which was applied in aid of the poor rate. One of the tenants on paying his rent objected that it was not payable until Michaelmas, old style, and claimed 11 days, which the Feoffees allowed as he persisted in refusing from year to year to pay his rent according to the new style; a survival of the cry raised on the change of style: "Give us back our eleven days." The income of the estate now producing 107*l.* the warden was to be at liberty to spend 100*l.*

In 1778 occurs a curious sanitary quarrel between the warden, Sir Thomas Harris, and Esquire Allen touching the removal of a

"necessary House" erected on his land. It was stated to be "most disgustful" being the only necessary house for the use of all the tenants. The warden alleged, and truly, that it had been erected by his father's leave, but the Squire wrote "If the Feoffees gave him 900*l.* it should not remain another day" so it was removed "to the side of the road where it formerly stood." There is an article "Paid 5 laborers cutting the furze and making the footway from Woodhouse to Colney Hatch 3*l.*"

It appears that in 1780, although eight Feoffees were living, five of them resided out of the parish and excused themselves from attending for various reasons, and doubts having been expressed as to whether the three acting trustees had power to nominate others until they are "reduced to six or five," a case was stated for the opinion of "Counsellor Kenyon, a very eminent counsel"; he was afterwards Lord Kenyon, and Master of the Rolls. He had no difficulty, after having the abstract of the writings laid before him, in advising the Trustees to make a conveyance to new Trustees without waiting for further reduction of their number; but notwithstanding Mr. Kenyon's opinion, the three acting Trustees did not feel satisfied that they had the power of appointing new Feoffees with eight survivors of the old still living. They therefore continued for several years to conduct the business until at length they "took the risque" of executing a conveyance by which the new appointment was "accelerated."

In 1785 was completed the third centenary of the existence of this trust, the deed by which the trust was created being dated 20th March, 1485-6, 1 Henry VII. The Trustees thought proper to have the circumstance recorded, and the meeting held on giving up the warden's account was particulary distinguished in commemoration of the event. The dinner was held at the "Queen's Head," on this occasion, and the dinner bill, toasts, &c., are recorded. Six new pews were built in the church this year by the Feoffees "against the south wall between the pulpit and the door," but the warden's account was disallowed, he having exceeded the sum stipulated; some years afterwards the amount was paid to his executors, he having died "sooner than was to be expected."

In 1787 the Lady of the Manor of Bibsworth requested the Trustees to repair the rails "adjoining her moat," but they resolved to signify "their fixed determination to have nothing to do

with it, such repairs not being within the line of their trust." There is a payment this year of 13*s.* 6*d.* for 100 notices requesting persons not to "turn out hogs without being sufficiently ringed."

In 1790 a sacrilege was committed at the church, all the velvet hangings of the pulpit, communion table, and other effects being stolen. The Feoffee replaced these articles at an expense of 90*l.*, and also constructed a "secure repository" in which the Rector was desired to place the Feoffees' chest containing a duplicate of their writings.

During this year the Feoffees entered upon an adventure for "Digging and sinking a well" at Church End for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants with water. During the year 1791 the work was proceeeed with and 90*l.* paid to the bricklayer. It was resolved to offer Mr. Braithwaite 150 guineas for the construction of an engine to "raise the water out of the well," Mr. Braithwaite to enter into a bond for keeping the same in good order for 21 years. The engineer, however, made objection to this mode of payment, and a postponement took place; the work was continued with varying success, disappointments, and casualties, and early on Sunday morning, November 25th, 1792, the well "fell in." Mr. Tom Collins ("the highwayman's attorney") was warden that year and gave orders to set about recovering the well, but after incurring great expense the contractor signified that he saw no prospect of recovering the well and the Trustees gave orders to abandon the work and that "the hole should be securely covered over." Three years was spent over this abortive attempt, after which the contractor undertook the digging of another well on the condition of not receiving any payment unless water was found. This appears to have been attended with some success, for in 1793 there is a payment of 23*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* "for labour at the well and pump in Nether Street," and again in 1809 "Item, paid for a pump and all charges for setting it up on an old well in Nether Street for public accommodation, 34*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*"

To be Continued.

NOTES ON THE CHANTRIES AND GUILDS OF HERTFORDSHIRE:

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p 26).

Baldock.—The Jesus Fraternity or Guild was here founded in the parish church in the reign of Henry VI. William Tybie was, at the dissolution, the guild priest, aged 53 years, and had previously been a monk at St. Neots monastery, and received a pension accordingly. It is stated that Baldock was a market town, much decayed, wherein there were about 400 housling people and that there was no priest to assist the parson except the guild priest; the commissioners reported that, without help, the parson was unable to serve the cure. The clear yearly value of the guild was 14*l.* 6*s.*, out of which the priest's salary amounted to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and a yearly payment to the poor of 26*s.* 8*d.* was made. $(\frac{20}{70},\frac{27}{14})$

Barkway.—Although not returned in the Chantry Certificates, it may be interesting to note that in the certificates of guilds returned in 1388 (*Chancery, Certif. of Guilds, No.* 64) there is mention of the Fraternity of the Blessed Mary of Barkway, from which we learn that the brothers and sisters paid towards the celebration of masses to the honour of the Blessed Mary the Virgin every Sunday ½d. each, and defrayed the cost of five lights before the image of the Virgin in the church of Barkway for so long as there remained ten members of the fraternity. Upon the day of the burial of any member, each brother or sister was to offer ¼*d.* and pay 1*d.* for masses for the soul of the departed; the surviving members should see to the proper burial of any brother or sister who should happen to die within ten miles of Barkway.

Barnet.—There was at Chipping Barnet a guild founded within a chapel of ease in the thoroughfare of the town, two miles distant from the parish church. Thomas Broke, aged four score years, was the guild priest and had for his salary 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* There is a return of a guild at East Barnet, also in the thoroughfare, which was called the Fraternity of St. John. These two guilds are probably one and the same, but the returns are too meagre to speak with certainty. $(\frac{20}{64},\frac{27}{15})$

Clothall.—A free chapel was founded here at a date unknown to the commissioners, about a mile from the parish church, round about which chapel, it is said, there dwelt many people. ($\frac{20}{65}$)

Flamstead.—Within the parish church of St. Leonard was a chantry, the date of the foundation of which was unknown, but it was said to have had its beginning upon a composition between the lord of the manor and the parson. Stephen Garret, aged 60 years, was incumbent and the number of housling people in the parish was three hundred. Rev. Henry Fowler, M.A., in his paper on the Tombs in Flamstead Church (*Trans. St. Albans Arch. Soc.* 1887, *p.* 84) mentions a chantry chapel. ($\frac{20}{79}, \frac{27}{2}$)

Furneaux Pelham.—The Gros Chantry, about a furlong distant from the parish church, was founded by Sir John Gros under a licence from Richard II. Robert Featherbie, aged 68 years, was incumbent and the value of his living was 7*l.* 12*s.* ($\frac{20}{71}, \frac{27}{10}$)

Hatfield Regis.—Here was a chantry called Lowthes Chantry, but as to the foundation nothing was known. There were six hundred housling people and more in the parish, who had only the curate to serve them besides the chantry priest, whose name was James Shawe, described as an impotent man, aged 65 years. The clear value of the chantry was 8*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* ($\frac{20}{73}, \frac{27}{5}$)

Hertford.—From the certificate of guilds made in 1388 (*Chan. Certif. of Guilds, No.* 65) we find a return of the fraternity or guild of St. John the Baptist in the church of All Saints of Hertford, founded by twelve men of the same town thirteen years previously, who maintained twelve candles before the image of St. John the Baptist every Saint's day during divine service. It is stated that five of the brethren had died and their places had not been filled up. They had no lands or possessions, only a stock of 5*s.* 6*d.* collected for maintaining the lights, nor did they have any common breakfasts, suppers or drinkings, nor yet livery or oath. The wardens names were Richard Clerk, of Hertford, and William Tournour.

Hitchin.—There was a chantry in the parish church, served by the Vicar, the foundation of which was unknown. There was also the fraternity or guild of Our Lady, founded in the reign of Edward IV., of which John Butley, aged 60 years, was brotherhood priest. It is stated that Hitchin was a market town and a great thoroughfare, that the parish was dispersed in divers hamlets

distant from the parish church, some three or four miles, and that those in it "that received the blessed Communion" numbered a thousand and above. ($\frac{20}{72}, \frac{27}{17}$)

Letchworth.—Three miles distant from the parish church was a chantry chapel called Brooke's Free Chapel or Burley Chapel, the foundation of which was unknown. William ap Rice was the incumbent, aged 56 years, "who hath lived with the revenues hereof by the relief and charity of the inhabitants thereabouts." ($\frac{20}{64}, \frac{27}{9}$)

Great Munden or Much Monden.—There was a chantry or hospital about one or two miles from the parish church, called the chantry or free chapel of Rowner. The church or chapel was covered with tile and the steeple with lead, and adjoined the priest's house, to which was attached a churchyard, containing altogether half an acre. John Bowchier was the incumbent, aged about 73 years, who was also parson of Hallingbury Bowser, in Essex. ($\frac{20}{68}, \frac{27}{7}$)

Royston.—Here was a hospital, called the hospital of Richard Argentyne, founded by licence of King Edward III. for the maintenance of a priest and the relief of poor people coming and going through the town. There were five hundred housling people in the town, and only the curate and the priest of the hospital to minister to them. ($\frac{20}{62}$)

A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

[Whilst cordially thanking numerous contributors to this list, the Editor is compelled, owing to the rapid increase of demands upon his space to omit some of the items so kindly supplied. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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A PROTEST AGAINST HUNTING, IN 1808:

COMMUNICATED BY MRS. BRIGHTWEN.

ONE of my neighbours has kindly lent me a rather interesting document bearing the date of 1808. It is a series of resolutions passed at a meeting, attended by noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers of the neighbourhoods of Harrow, Pinner, Watford, and Stanmore, and signed by fifty-nine of the inhabitants of those districts. These resolutions show very clearly what evils were inflicted upon landowners in this vicinity by hunting being carried on in the midst of highly cultivated pleasure grounds and fields, even ninety years ago when London was relatively still so distant. One chief objection brought forward is grounded on the fact that the hunters were not so much the gentlemen of the neighbourhood as strangers attracted from London, these and others objections are, of course, far more valid at the present time than when these resolutions were passed in 1808. I have, therefore, thought it might interest many of our local readers to see this interesting

document, and that some of them would be able to inform us whether any record exists as to the result of the meeting.

At a Meeting of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Farmers, and other Proprietors or Occupiers of Land in the Parishes of Harrow, Pinner, Watford, Stanmore, and their vicinities, held at Stanmore on the 15th day of June, 1808 :

The Earl of Essex in the Chair :

Resolved unanimously,—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that however harmless an amusement Hunting may be in certain parts of the Kingdom, at a distance from London, where land is of less value, the soil of a different quality, and the country more open and suitable to the sport, and where the hounds belong to gentlemen who have estates in the neighbourhood ; yet that in this immediate district, so near to the Metropolis, where land is of such great value, and scarcely an acre now left uninclosed, where property is so divided, and such pains and expense bestowed in the cultivation, and where the taxes, rates, and other charges fall so heavy upon the occupier ; the practice of hunting (under these peculiar circumstances) is attended with injuries too serious to be tolerated.

Because, from the vicinity of London and other populous towns and villages, the hounds are attended by a multitude of horsemen (from 100 to 150, being the average number in the field) the majority of whom are both ignorant and careless of what damage they do, and from whom it would be impossible to recover satisfaction for injuries sustained.

Because, the whole district being inclosed, the breaking of fences gates and stiles is not only a constant charge to the occupiers in the repairs, but by the straying of cattle, disputes with neighbours, and other disagreeable consequences, are occasioned. The very value of the land being thereby reduced, and the principal benefit arising from inclosures, in the safely and quietly keeping of live stock, destroyed.

Because, from the retentive nature of the soil, the damage sustained by the poaching of horses is serious and lasting ; particularly on meadow land (of which description is by far the greater part of this district) where such injury is seen and felt for years.

Because, the consequences to grazing stock are highly detrimental. It is well known, cattle will not thrive in inclosures frequently disturbed by dogs and horses : and to ewes in lamb, the grievance is more serious, which many Farmers in the neighbourhood have to their cost experienced.

Because, even parks, gardens, and pleasure grounds, which by other Hunts are held sacred, have in a most unwarrantable manner been trespassed upon and injured.

Because, we have not even the consolation of suffering injury to our property, and sacrificing our personal convenience and comfort for the accommodation and amusement of neighbours, and of resident country gentlemen of property ; inasmuch as the subscribers to the Hunt which frequents these parts, chiefly consist of persons who live

in London and other distant quarters, and have little or no landed property in this neighbourhood.

Because, we know it to be the general wish of the gentlemen and farmers of this district, that the practice should be discontinued; which circumstance alone we should imagine sufficient, to induce the members of the Hunt themselves to desist from it, even supposing no actual injury could be proved.

Because, as it appears that a right has been assumed (as if authorized by law) to commit such trespasses, it is highly expedient, that the question should be legally ascertained, of the right of the people of this country to the peaceable enjoyment and protection of their property.

For the above, exclusive of many other reasons too numerous to detail—

Resolved unanimously,—

That all legal means be used to put a stop to such unjust, unreasonable, and injurious trespasses.

Resolved,—

That a committee be formed to consider of the best method of carrying the above resolutions into effect.

Resolved,—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.

The above resolutions are signed by the following Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Farmers, and other Proprietors or Occupiers of Land. (The asterisks * denote those who are of the Committee).

*Marquis of Abercorn.....Priory.
*Marquis of Sligo.....Porters.
*Earl of Essex .....Cashiobury.
*Lord Northwick.....Harrow.
Sir John Nicholl.....Edge Grove.
*Robert Williams, Esq.....Moor Park.
*George Harley Drummond, Esq...Stanmore.
*George Woodford Thellusson, Esq...Wall-Hall.
*Rogers Parker, Esq.....Munden.
*David Haliburton, Esq.....Bushey Grove.
James Forbes Esq.....Stanmore.
Samuel Moody, Esq.....Oxey.
*Mr. Sergt. Sellon.....Pinner Hill.
Samuel Martin, Esq. .....Stanmore.
John Torlesse, Esq.....Stanmore.
*Rev. A. R. Chauvel .....Stanmore.
*J. D. Hume, Esq.....Pinner Park.
*Robert Tubbs, Esq.....Oakingham.
*Rev. Edward Aubrey .....Pinner Lodge.
*W. M. Sellon, Esq. .....Wilsden.
*Joseph Sellon, Esq. .....Pinner Wood.
*— Busk, Esq.
*W. Bullock, Esq.
Mrs. Spranger .....Barrowpoint Hill.

E. W. Taylor, Esq. ....Boreham Wood.
Rev. C. Lomax .....Aldenham.
Charles Lawrence, Esq. .....East End, Pinner.
Gilbert Cushion, Esq. .....Pinner.
Mr. John Weall .....Hatch End.
Mr. John Louden .....Wood Hall.
Mr. Sam Ridge.....Edgware Bury Farm.
Mr. Joseph Reeve.....Watford.
Mr. Newman Hatley .....King's Langley.
Mrs. Mary Toovey .....St. Stephens.
Mr. D. E. Mitchel.....Kenton.
Mr. W. Hodgson .....St. Stephens.
Mr. Tho. Smith.....Aldenham.
Mr. Benj. Wilshin ..... Do.
Mr. James England ..... Do.
Mr. Michael Gannon..... Do.
Mr. Sam. Webb..... Do.
Mr. William Till .....Old Organ Hall.
Mr. William Ewer .....Pinner.
Mrs. Mary Woodward.....St. Stephens.
Mr. W. Aulesbrook .....Aldenham.
Mr. John Hayes ..... Do.
Mr. W. Palmer.
Mr. John Botts .....King's Langley.
Mr. George Olney.....Aldenham.
Mr. W. Hadnutt ..... Do.
Mr. Henry Steemson..... Do.
Mr. Decimus Toovey.....Watford.
Mr. W. Finney .....Aldenham.
Mr. W. Sedcole..... Do.
Mr. Tho. Mason ..... Do.
Mr. Joseph Slaughter .....St. Stephens.
Mr. John Riddock.....Harrow Weald.
Mrs. Sarah Lomas .....Watford.
Mr. Tho. Trevethan .....Pinner.

The next general meeting will be held on the 29th day of July, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Crown Inn, Stanmore, to receive the Report of the Committee, and the signatures of such other persons as may be disposed to subscribe to the above resolutions.

Thomas Barker, Jun.,
Leavesden, Woodside Farm.

THE SIGNS OF THE OLD HOUSES IN THE STRAND IN THE 17TH & 18TH CENTURIES:

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR.S.A.

(Continued from p. 19.)

Jewel and Crown.—Near Durham Yard.

1693-4—Lowders, goldsmith.

King's Head and Crown.—Near Durham Yard.

1699—Francis Fawcet, sold the Gardener's Almanac, ninth edition, by John Evelyn, F.R.S.

Black Lyon.—By Durham Yard.

1683—Mr. William Walker, goldsmith.

1687—Mentioned in that year.

Surgeon's Arms.—Durham Yard.

1692—Mentioned in that year.

Two Blew Flower Pots.—Over against Durham Yard.

Three Half Moons.—Over against Durham Yard.

1693—John Taylor.

New Exchange.—52 to 64 Strand.

South side of the Strand on the site of the stables of Durham House, directly facing what is now Bedford Street, it extended from George Court to Durham Street, the site of Nos. 52 to 64.

On 2nd Aug., 1737, the following notice appeared in a daily paper: "The New Exchange in the Strand being forthwith to be pulled down, and Houses built in its stead, the Tenants have had warning to quit their shops and apartments therein at Michaelmas next."

London Evening Post, 10th Dec., 1737, contains this: "All the Shopkeepers who liv'd in the New Exchange in the Strand, having quitted the same, pursuant to Notices given them some time ago, the Workmen began Yesterday to pull it down, in order to build Houses instead thereof."

Angel and Crown.—Over against New Exchange near Durham Yard.

1716—George Horn, and David Killmaine, goldsmiths, afterwards Horne and Temple. Temple failed 1740.

1699-1714—George Lewis, a goldsmith was here.

Bell and Anchor.—In the New Exchange.

1705—Mentioned in that year.

Bible and Anchor.—Over against the middle door in the Lower Walk, New Exchange.

1712—Thos. Harbin, jun., bookseller and stationer.

Blackamoor's Head.—In the New Exchange.

1695—Mr. Higgs, Indian gown seller.

Black Swan.—Below New Exchange.

1661—Sir Thos. Bridges.

Blue Anchor.—Lower Walk of New Exchange.

1668-1683—Henry Herringman, bookseller.
1686-1690-2—Francis Saunders, bookseller.
1699—Bennet Banbury, bookseller.
1702—Francis Faucet, bookseller.

Here, in 1688, Frances Jennings, Duchess of Tyrconnel, sat and sold small articles of haberdashery.

Cupid.—On New Exchange.

1681—Mentioned in that year.

Eagle and Child.—New Exchange or "Britain's Burse" as it was then called.

1622—Thomas Walkley sold the first edition of Othello.

Golden Artichoak.—In the New Exchange.

1697—Mr. Buffat, milliner.
1719—Mrs. Jane Waldo.

Grid-iron.—Near New Exchange.

1691—Mr. Brown.

Griffin.—New Exchange.

Circà 1660—Daniel Clarke issued a half-penny token from here.

Hen and Chickens.—In New Exchange.

1696—William Bells, milliner.

New Detrited.—New Exchange.

About 1650-60—Jo. Radcliffe issued a half-penny token from here.

One Flower de Lis.—In the New Exchange.

1705—Mrs. Parker.

Pope's Head.—Lower Walk of New Exchange.

1684—William Cademan, the player and play publisher.
1690—Joseph Knight, publisher.

Royal Oak.—In New Exchange.

1688—John Hakewell.

Seven Stars.—Near the New Exchange.

1660—Mrs. Oliver advertised for a low silver tankard, that had been stolen.

Sun.—New Exchange.

About 1660—John Hall issued a farthing token from here,

Three Spanish Gypsies.—New Exchange.

Before 1652—Thomas Radford and his wife, daughter of John Clarges, the farrier in the Savoy lived here, they sold wash balls, powder, gloves, &c., and taught plain work to girls. He failed, and in 1652 she married General Monk and died Duchess of Albemarle.

Three Cranes.—Next door to New Exchange.

1671—William Richards.

To be Continued.

LIST OF LIVERYMEN AND FREEMEN OF THE CITY COMPANIES, A.D. 1538:

BY EDWARD SALISBURY, B.A.

(*Continued from p.* 43).

DRAPERS.

Peter Starkie
William Brothers
Thomas Perpoynt
Robert White
William Dolphyn
Robert Warner
John Clerk
John Kedermyster
William Chamberlayn
Thomas Spencer
William Prudde
Thomas Wattes
Robert Lawrance
John Braunche
Richard Warner
Robert Alford
William Page
Thomas Dudley
William Burnynghill
Thomas Pikmer
Thomas Blower
Tuthbert Bechar
John Blakesley
Thomas Grafton
Thomas Geste
John Chaundeler
John Swan
Cristofer Ranwike
Thomas Bower
Laurence Sollie
John Broke
William Mason
Thomas Skrevyn
Anthony Cave
Thomas Bough
Richard Feld
John Kidman
Giles Bruges
Edmond Pirre
Thomas Lyncoln
John Lowen
Peter Honybourne
John Eliot
Richard Tull
William Kent
John Ascue
Anthony Fabian
George Bruges
John Dudley
Robert Jenyns
Alisander Perpoynt
Edward Dee
William Chester
William Burrye
Thomas Petite
John Lydeot
William Prat
Henry Dolphyn
Edward Hedyngton
Anthony Eliot
John Lamberd
Launselot Alford
William Cheval
Robert Knyght
Roger Whaplod
William Watson
Richard Poynter
Thomas Fishe
Robert Sonnyng
Henry Richardes
George Richardson
Robert Harrys
Thomas Warner
Edmond Ascue
John Trott
Robert Hardye

MARCHAUNT TAYLOURS.

John Skutt
Thomas White
Robert Dawbeney
John Nynes
Robert Mellishe
William Wilford
Geffrey Vaughan
Paule Withipoll
John Benet
James Mighell
Richard Holt
Henry Beauford
Richard Bukland
John Jenkyns
John Wilford
William Kirkby
John Malt
Robert Dacres
Henry Sukley
John Jerard
John God
William Wilford the younger
William Barnes
Richard Travers
Henry Polsted
Robert Wilford
William Huetson
Nicholas Cousyn
Richard Wadyngton
Stephen Kirton
Henry Brayne
Thomas Broke
Richard Sowthewerk
Thomas Handford
John ffarthyng
Richard Buttill
John Remes
John Marchaunt
John ffisher
John Sampier
Patrike Prowse
John Cachemayd
Nycholas Marten
Thomas Campion
Cristofer Lordyng
Nicholas Wilford
Rauff ffoxley
Thomas Emerye
John Shaa
William Barlowe
Thomas Offley

MARCHAUNT TAYLORS.—Continued.

John Smythe
John Bothe
William Churcheman
Richard Pawlyn
Emanuell Lucar
John Canon
Henry Spede
Robert Herdes
Cristofer Nicholson
Stephyn Vaughan
William Harper
John Jakes
George Bruges
Walter Yong
William Wilde
Rauff Davenaunt

Robert Waren
John Miller
Henry Douncest
William Grene
Thomas Ridley
Henry Cooke
John Bland
Roger Nues
Rauff Coo
James Danyell
Richard Hopper
William Wolberd
Richard Tong
Richard Maye
Thomas White, Jun.
Nicholas Wolberd

Thomas Howe
William Rigeley
Eustas Ripley
Richard Turnour
William Bodie
John Withers
John Fulwode
William James
Rogier Basyng
Robert Goodwyn
Henry Wyncot
John Chamber
Robert Kirk
Robert Pymond

FYSHEMONGERS.

Rauff Symondes
Mr. Hunnyng
John Pyrrie
William Turke
William Berde
Thomas Reynoldes
Humfrey Knyght
Leonard Johnson
Walter Myllett
Hamond Amcottes
Robert Harding
Thomas Doughtie
Olyver Leder
Thomas Brown
Hugh Brampton
John Crowche
John Browman
John Boys
Robert Wydmerpole
Robert Long
Peter Pore
John Swyngfeld
Richard Turke
John Stone
Edmond Nott
Thomas Trumbull
Richard Warner
Percyvall Skerne
Edward Collyng

Thomas Pauley
William Saunderson
Richard Horton
Roland Goodman
Robert Harrey
John Cowper
John Gardyner
Thomas Malby
Thomas Taylour
Laurence Jackson
Mighell Hayward
William Harvy
Bryan Strevyn
William Cooke
John Sykelmore
John Buckeney
Rogier Welles
John Wymmes
Christofer Bussher
Thomas Jenyns
Edmond Warner
William Shirive
William Broke
Robert Lyvers
Herry Gardyner
George Turk
Thomas Anderson
James Goldesmyth
Rauff Davy

Nicholas Byrche
Thomas Lucas
John Tylcock
John Turpyn
Alexander Beele
Nicholas Bucke
Thomas Bromesgrove
Richard Foyster
Richard Byffyn
Richard Long
Thomas Broune
Henry Long
John Austen
John Tailor
Nicholas Hacker
John Wilson
Rafe Martyn
William Davy
Edmond Gifford
Cuthbert Maners
William Howle
John Stubbard
Robert Wodd
John Myland
John Bullock
William Sampson
Thomas Longham
Richard Williamson
Thomas Franck
Cuthbert Pratt
Robert Hawley
William Dent
Thomas Dynes
Thomas Sampson
Piers Barsey

John Nycols
Christofer Fowler
Rogier Hunnyng
Nicholas Wodeward
Richard Baseden
William Storye
Eustace Wodeford
James Raser

Ambrose Warcop
John Smythe
Antony Horne
Robert Glossopp
Richard Williams
Thomas Harrys
John Hawkes
Robert Heron

GOLDESMYTHES.

Harry Averell
Rogier Horton
Robert Spendeley
John Frende
Mr. Bowes, Alderman
Rafe Rowlett
Thomas Calton
Robert Trappis
Robert Draper
Thomas Wastell
Rogier Mundye
Nicholas Bull
Rafe Lathum
Water Lambert
Thomas Hays
Thomas Sponer
Nicholas Aldewyn
Edmund Hatcombe
Edmond Lee
Wyncent Mundye
Robert Lawerd
John Lewes
John Freman
William Sowthwod
John Chaundeler
Robert Hortopp
Morgan Wolff
Thomas Baven
Thomas Trappis
Thomas Stevyns
Thomas Rede
Silvester Todd
Fabiane Wydder
Symond Palmer
William Chamber
Robert Alleyn
Nicholas Molde
John Bolter
John Bardolph
Rogier Taylour
Cornelys Hayes
William Tylsworth
Rafel Cornyshe
William Symson
Nicholas Johnson
William Keylway
John Dale
Herry Goldevile
George Webbe
Anthony Neale
Thomas Browne
John Barons

GROCERS.

Mr. Laxton
Mr. Aleyn
Mr. Prest
Mr. Gybson
Mr. Fermor
Mr. Crull
Mr. Bodley
Mr. Gunson
Mr. Lane
Mr. Lumner
Mr. Osborne
Mr. Powyer
Mr. Pynchester
Mr. Mery
Mr. Bodnam
Mr. Myller
Mr. Bowyer
Mr. Wodcok
Mr. Wheler
Mr. Wolley
Mr. Wendon
Mr. Deane
Mr. Morys
Mr. Chertsey
William Huxley
Ambrose Barker
William Toker
Henry Horne
Robert Wolworth
Philip Yorke
William Butler
John Lyon
Richard Cull
John Dunstall
Edward Reste
Harry Barneys
William Mathiew
James Apott
Nicholas Tycheborne
Robert Fabyane
George Betynson
Thomas Alsopp
Edward Moreton
William Pratt
William Wyott
Thomas Onslowe
John Core
John Saunders
Edmond Cokerell
Robert Colte
William Lyvers
William Rawlyns
Harry Chamley
John Malyn
William Rest
George Lytilcote
Arthur Devonshire
Thomas Cunstable
William Peghan

LONDONERS' RECREATION GROUNDS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

THE eighteenth century Londoner had ideas of a "recreation ground" somewhat different from those possessed by his descendant of the nineteenth; he needed more than an "open space." Was that all he wanted, he could get it without expense, for within an hour's stroll of Cheapside were fields,

Chatelain Delin.t et Sculp.t

Publish'd according to Act of Parliament 1752.

A View of ye Long Room at Hampsted from the Heath. | Vue de la Chambre longue à Hampsted du Côté de la Colline.

London Printed for & Sold by C. Dicey & Co. in Aldermary Church Yard.

woods, and lanes to his heart's content. But, besides rusticity, he also sought amusement, and so he was willing to pay the trivial cost entailed by a visit to one of the many pleasure gardens that existed, hard by the City, on every side, and at which various entertainments were provided for him.

How numerous were these places of recreation a hundred and fifty years ago, few of us, we fancy, realize till we turn over the pages of one of the most fascinating books on London topography that has appeared for many a long day—*London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century* (Macmillan & Co.). Into these pages Mr. Warwick Wroth, F.S.A., aided by his brother, Mr. Arthur Wroth, crowds a mass of information concerning, not only the history of the different gardens, but the patrons of them, the performances that enticed people thither, and the performers themselves. Illustrations are given in plenty—amongst them three of those here reproduced—and a full list of all known prints or paintings of each place described follows the description given of it. The volume also contains a comprehensive little map on which are indicated the sites of the gardens.

At most of these gardens there existed a mineral spring, and the possession of this attraction was, in many cases, made by the proprietor the pretext for opening the place as a pleasure resort, and by the public for visiting it; for hypocrisy prompted then, as it prompts now, the creation of an excuse for taking amusement.

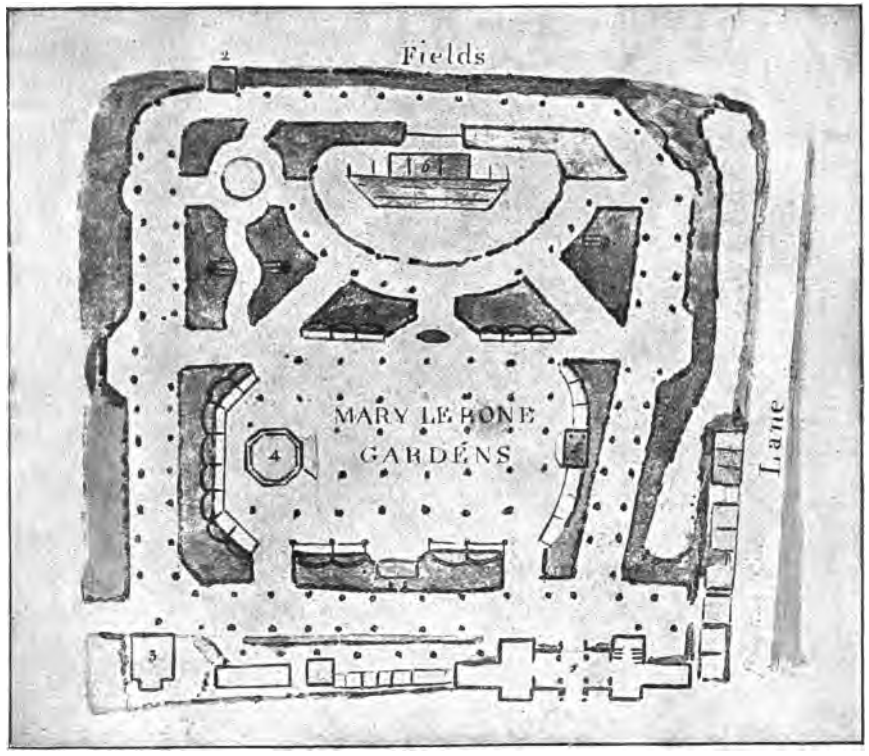
The greater part of the "London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century" lay on the north side of the Thames, that is within the district with which this Magazine at present deals. The author of the book has divided these into half a dozen groups according to localities. Here we will make a somewhat different division:—"Fashionable," "Mixed," and "Unfashionable." In the first class we can place but few—Vauxhall, fully dealt with in the book, of course does not come within our "survey" in these pages, but we have the New Tunbridge Wells or the Islington Spa, the hey-day of which was from, say, 1690 to 1702; Belsize House, Ranelagh House at Chelsea, and last, but not least, Marylebone Gardens. In the second class we have:—Sadler's Wells (which, in the early days of the discovery of its mineral spring, might almost be put into the foregoing class), Bagnigge Wells, Bayswater Tea Gardens, the Assembly House at

Kentish Town, the White Conduit House, where Cruikshank made some of his character sketches, Canonbury House, and Highbury Barn; whilst in the third class we must place:—London Spa, the scene of May Day revels about the year 1720; the New Wells, hard by; the Mulberry Garden, Clerkenwell; the Spring Gardens at Stoke Newington and at Stepney; and Copenhagen House, which towards the close of its existence fell from a position that would have entitled it to a place in the last named division.

All these, and many more recreation grounds for Londoners of the last century, are fully dealt with and illustrated by Mr. Warwick Wroth. Let us speak very shortly of two or three that we have named; the reader who seeks to learn about the others must turn to Mr. Wroth's volume. To Marylebone Gardens (originally the gardens of the old Manor House) the entrance was opposite to Old Marylebone Church, and, as our illustration shews[1], in quite a rural district; so rural, indeed, that it needed a guard of soldiers and "peace officers" to see the "company" home to "London" along the fields as far as the Foundling Hospital, or even by the road to the City. The Londoner with leisure had strolled out to play bowles in Marylebone Gardens considerably before they were laid out, in 1738, much in the style of Vauxhall. Surely, after that, their attractions must have run those of the South London establishment very fine in the race for superiority; the illuminations were brilliant, Miss Trustler's cakes, made by her own dainty fingers, were quite excellent, the wine was good, the leading "stars" in the field of music and the drama were to be seen and heard there, and the firework displays (constantly held towards the close of the century) were thoroughly enjoyed by everyone, except, perhaps, those who had come to live hard by, and whose windows were broken by the explosions or whose gardens were invaded by falling rocket sticks. An amusing account of ponderous Dr. Johnson acting as ringleader in a brawl at one of these pyrotechnic displays is given by Mr. Wroth. The plate which forms our frontispiece, shows the promenade on a summer's afternoon during the period that the gardens were at the zenith of their popularity. They were finally closed in 1776, and two

1 This illustration, and that shewing the plan of the gardens in 1756, are, with the author's kind permission, taken from *Marylebone and St. Pancras, their history, &c.*, by George Clinch (Truslove, 1890); a work that gives much important matter relating to the parishes dealt with.

OLD MARYLEBONE CHURCH.



PLAN OF THE MARYLEBONE PLEASURE GARDENS.

years later bricks and mortar were fast obliterating all remembrance of them.

Ranelagh House, the home of the first Lord Ranelagh, was famous for its gardens long before the place was opened as a public pleasure resort. In that capacity it did not begin its existence till 1741, and four years later it was the most fashionable resort of the time. "Nobody goes anywhere else," says Horace Walpole, "everybody goes there. My Lord Chesterfield is so fond of it that he says he has ordered all his letters to be directed thither." In Walpole's opinion, both for its attractions and its company, it "totally beat Vauxhall,"—and that was saying a good deal!

The great feature at Ranelagh was the Rotunda, or Amphitheatre as it was at first called; this was the work of William Jones, architect to the East India Company, and a vast affair it was (*vide* illustration given by Mr. Wroth); writers of the time, impressed by its grandeur, compared it with the Pantheon at Rome. Mr. Wroth gives us a more prosaic simile—the Reading Room at the British Museum. Perhaps it was the almost chilling vastness of the Rotunda that damped the spirits of the gay young sparks who visited Ranelagh; at all events throughout most of its existence it maintained a character of unspotted respectability; hence, perhaps, the description given of it by a Frenchman: "*le plus insipide lieu d'amusement que l'on ait pu imaginer.*" Ranelagh finally closed its doors in 1863, the grand organ from the Rotunda being sent down to Tetbury Church in Gloucestershire.

But we must pass from these haunts of fashion to the pleasure gardens patronized more by the rank and file of Londoners in the last century—the citizen and shop-keeper, their wives, families, and apprentices; such resorts, be it said, receive equally careful attention at the hands of Mr. Wroth, and are well represented by illustrations. The majority of these were to be found in what the author describes as the "North London" and "Hampstead" groups, and Highbury Barn, in the first division, was, perhaps, as famous as any. The Tavern existed as a small "cake and ale house" as early as 1740, and thither Oliver Goldsmith and three or four of his Temple friends used often to go for a day's outing. Towards the close of the last century the place developed into something more than a mere country tavern. A large barn

belonging to a neighbouring farm or grange was incorporated with the premises and fitted up as a "great room," for the accommodation of visitors, and so popular did the place become as a resort for Londoners who liked to eat a meal in "the country," that on one occasion, in the year 1800, no less than 70 geese might have been seen roasting in the kitchen—or, perhaps we should say, in the kitchens, for it is incredible that one such room should possess cooking accommodation for so many of the "foolish birds." Up to the close of the 18th century the frequenters of Highbury Barn were mostly well to do, if not fashionable people, and one or two societies of the Highbury "gentry" used to meet there.

But the Highbury Barn, as many of the readers of this page will remember it, was something very different. Under the Hintons it grew into what Mr. Wroth describes as "a kind of North London Cremorne," and the end of its career as a pleasure garden was by no means peaceful. In 1871 it was finally closed, and soon "the flower-beds became choked with grass and weeds and the nightshade luxuriated around the dismantled orchestra."

The closing of Highbury Barn, says the author, marks the final disappearance of the gardens of which he has written. Hardly a tree or shrub that once stood in these gardens is now left to recall the "vanished pleasances of our forefathers." Only the names of some, perpetuated in the signs of certain public-houses that stand upon their sites, serve to remind the modern cockney of the spots where his grandparents whiled away many a pleasant summer's evening.

Lack of space, and that alone, forbids our speaking either of the recreation places (they were many) of the lower class Londoners of the last century, or of dwelling longer upon Mr. Wroth's survey of the London pleasure gardens of that period as a whole; suffice it to say that both as a readable volume and as a book of topographical reference it should find a place in the library of every man who is interested in London life during the last century.

Highbury Assembly House, near Islington, kept by Mr. Willoughby.

Published 12th Sept. 1791, by Robt Sayer & Co. *Fleet Street London.*

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON.)

December, 1896.—Temperature: min., 26·6° on 19th; max. 51·8° on 26th; range, 25·2°. Rainfall, 3·61 inches on 21 days; max., 0·75 in. on 2nd.

January, 1897.—Temperature: min., 23·4° on 18th; max., 47·°0 on 10th; range, 23·6°. Rainfall, 2·05 inches on 20 days; max., 0·83 in. on 8th.

February.—Temperature: min., 27·9° on 8th; max., 58·0° on 26th; range, 30·1°. Rainfall, 2·75 inches on 14 days; max., 0·59 in. on 4th.

Winter.—Temperature: min., 23·4° on 18th Jan.; max., 58·0° on 26th Feb.; range, 34·6°. Rainfall, 8·41 inches on 55 days; max., 0·83 in. on 8th Jan.

The rainfall during the winter was 2·84 inches above the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

December.—Temperature: mean, 37·9°; daily range, 9·5°; min., 24·5° on 24th; max., 50·7° on 26th; extreme range, 26·2°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 93 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·1. Rainfall, 4·16 inches on 24 days; max., 0·75 in. on 4th.

January.—Temperature: mean, 33·9°; daily range, 7·1°; min., 22·2° on 18th; max., 44·9° on 6th and 10th; extreme range, 22·7°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 92 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 8·1. Rainfall, 2·00 inches on 20 days; max., 0·50 in. on 8th.

February.—Temperature: mean, 41·5°; daily range, 9·4°; min., 29·2° on 18th; max., 56·5° on 26th; extreme range, 27·3°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 91 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 8·9. Rainfall, 2·56 inches on 15 days; max., 0·40 in. on 1st and 4th.

Winter.—Temperature: mean, 37·7°; daily range, 8·7°; min., 22·2° on 18th Jan.; max., 56·5° on 26th February; extreme range, 34·3°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 92 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 8·0. Rainfall, 8·72 inches on 59 days; max., 0·75 in. on 4th Dec.

The winter of 1896-97 was very wet, the rainfall being 3·56 inches (nearly 70 per cent.) above the average of the previous ten winters. January was colder than usual, with much snow, but February was considerably warmer, making the mean temperature of the winter a little above the average. The nine days 16th to 24th December were cold, having a mean temperature of 31·5, and the second half of January was much colder than the first half, the mean temperature from the 1st to the 15th being 37·0, and from the 16th to the 31st, 30·5. From the drifting of the snow which fell with a high wind, almost amounting to a blizzard, on the 22nd and 23rd of January, some of the roads in the neighbourhood were rendered impassable; and in the early part of February, owing to the continued rain falling on ground already saturated, rather than to any very heavy fall, much land was flooded.

A SURVEY OF EDMONTON IN 1650:

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

(*Continued from p.* 22).

The Customes of the said Mannor presented by the Jurie Impannelled upon a Court of Survey are as followeth:

By the custome of the said Mannor noe Tennant of Inheritance can lett or sell their Coppyhold Messuages Tenements or Lands for above three yeares without Licence procured or obteyned from the Lord or Steward of the said Mannor, for which they have payed sometimes more sometimes lesse.

Alsoe it is the custome of the sayd Mannor y^{t} noe Tennant can cutt downe or fell any timber or trees growing or being upon their coppyhold lands without a Licence had & obteyned from the Lord or Steward of the Mannor aforesaid, paying for the Licence sometimes more sometimes lesse; and for every Timber tree two pence, unlesse y^{e} said timber be used or employed for the building or repairinge of any Messuage or Tenement upon the Coppyhold within the said Mannor, and then the tenants are to pay nothing.

The Fines upon Alienacon or Death of any Tennant within the said Mannor are certaine and not arbitrary That is to say: for coppyhold Land in the Marsh tenn shillings, deducting ye yeares Quitt Rent; for Coppyhold pasture six shillings, deducting a yeares Quitt Rent; for Coppyhold Aarable or Wood three Shillings fouer pence, deducting a yeares Quitt Rent.

Likewise if any Tennant die intestate ye Custome is yt ye Coppyhold Lands & Tenemts discend to ye youngest Sonne.

Likewise there are eight Hemstalls or Haywards of yc Marsh That is to say: John Uxley Esqr two for wch he payeth two Herriots, John Wilde one, Robert Marsh gent two, Felix Clarke one, Mr Marscoll one, The widdow Martyn one, these are post mortem and collected by the Bailife of the Mannor and for the Freeholders post mortem the Tennant is pay one yeares Quitt Rent for a Releise.

Alsoe no Tennant can inclose any p'cell of ye Common feild lane without the joynt consent of ye Tennants of this Mannor.

Alsoe there did usually and constantly use to be in the late Kings time one Steward of ye Mannor aforesaid and he to have 40s fee pr Annum for keeping the Court Leete and Court Barron on Whitson Tuesday every yeare, and one Bailife and he to have 5l pr Ann for his service.

Alsoe it is the Custome that ye Lord doe allow five pounds to be disbursed by ye Baylife for a Dinner for the Steward and Juries for ye Leete and Barron upon every Court day yearely.

Alsoe it is ye Custome that ye Lord doe mainteyne and repaire ye Comon bridges upon the waste and the Comon Pound within the said Mannor.

Memorandum the boundes of the Mannor aforesaid doe extend Westward to some parte of Hadley Parish and Southward to some parte of Tottenham parish and Northward to some parte of Enfeilde Parish and Eastward to the River of Lee, and lyeth intermingled wth the Mannor of Willobies aud the Mannor of Deephams, heretofore belonging to ye Dean and Chapter of Pauls. Memorandum we have made no reprisall of ye keeping of ye aforesaid Courts and ye Bayiifes fee nor ye Juries Dinner."

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 48).

Tring and Wiggington.—The Inquisition (the commission to take which is dated 10 May, 8 James I. A.D. 1610), is much torn and faded; but it appears to record the fact that William Palmer, of Southstoke, Oxfordshire, gentleman, who died in 1598, left, by his will, out of his manor or farm of Southstoke, money for the purchase

of an annuity of 14*l.* for the yearly payment of various sums of money to the poor of different towns ; those in Hertfordshire being Tring and Wiggington. The amount payable to the latter is torn away; that to the former is 40*s.* Mention is made of Barton Palmer the testator's son and executor. Henry Arden and Mary his wife appear to have been then owners of the manor or farm of Southstoke. They are ordered to pay any arrears of the annuities aforesaid to the overseers of the poor of the different places intended to benefit under William Palmer's will, and also to purchase such lands or rents as will, for the future, yield the annuity. (*Bundle* 4, *No.* 15.)

Barnet School.—Inquisition taken at St. Albans 3 October, 9 James I. [A.D.1611], before Sir Ralph Conningsby, Sir Rowland Litton, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, and Sir John Luke, by virtue of the commissions to them addressed. The jury say that about the year 1588, John Lonyson, of London, goldsmith, gave 100*l.* for and towards the maintenance of the schoolmaster of "the free Grammar School in Barnet," which sum was delivered to the hands of William Lynakers, who, with James Huysh, entered into a bond of 200*l.* to repay the said 100*l.* within 30 days after demand, and 10*l.* a year, for the use of the money, to the schoolmaster of the said school. Lynakers paid the said 10*l.* yearly during his life, and, about 15 years then last past [A.D. 1596], made his will, appointing Thomas Allen, of London, haberdasher, his executor, to whom he left the said 100*l.* and divers goods and chattels of great value, besides his debts, legacies, &c , "and charged the same Allen, as he would answer him before God, to continue payment of the said 10*l.* a year to the schoolmaster of the said school until the 100*l.* was repaid." Lynakers died soon after. Allen proved his will, and till a little after Christmas, 1608, regularly paid the 10*l.* a year. He then learnt that the bond aforesaid was lost, and, since had refused to pay the interest or to repay the original stock. Allen had the use of this money till Hilary term last, when he was compelled by law to pay the said 100*l.* into the Court of King's Bench, but he still refused to pay the interest to the schoolmaster, so that the said interest was two years in arrear. This 20*l.* ought to be paid by the said Allen to Thomas Meriall, M.A., "minister and schoolmaster of the school aforesaid." Attached is the order of the commissoners, stating that they had heard all Allen had to say in his defence, and that they found him "very obstinate and unreasonable," and directing that the said arrears be paid to Mr. Meriall on the 21st of December next, at the Rolls Chapel. (*Bundle* 4, *No.* 16.)

Hitchin.—Inquisition taken at Hitchin 4 January, 10 James I., [A.D. 1613], before Sir Richard Spencer, Rowland Lytton, Ralph Radclyffe, and Luke Norton. The jurors say that Lawrance

Tristram, citizen and brewer, of London, died possessed of a house and brew-house in Red Cross Street in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, which by his will, dated 1 March, 1603-4, he gave "unto the parson and churchwardens of the parish church of Hitchin" and their successors, to the use of the poor of Hitchin, an annuity of five pounds issuing out of the aforesaid house and brew-house for the term of twenty-one years after his death. The said Lawrance appointed Katherine his wife sole executrix, and died prior to the first of May next following the date of the will, and about three years last past she married George Bedle. Since 1617 the annuity had been unpaid. The jurors further say that Thomas Humberstone, late of Hitchin, yeoman, by his will, dated 14 January, 1595-6, gave to the use of the poor of Hitchin ten pounds to be employed to that use by Thomas Chapman, gentleman, and Matthew Audley. The said ten pounds was delivered to their hands shortly after the death of the said Thomas Humberstone, and the said Chapman and Audley have since then yearly answered the profits thereof to the poor. Order by the commissioners that the five pounds a year from the London property be regularly paid with all arrears, and that the said Chapman and Audley continue to employ the said ten pounds to the use of the poor during their lives, and before Christmas, 1614, enter into a bond of 20*l.* to the churchwardens and overseers of the town that the executors of the said Chapman or Audley, whichever lives the longest, shall within six months after his death pay the said 10*l.* to the said churchwardens and overseers to the use aforesaid. (*Bundle* 5, *No.* 5.)

VANISHING LANDMARKS—LONDON, MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 45.*)*

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The Old Bailey.—A long-standing disgrace to the Metropolis is about to be redressed by the resolve of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation to re-build the Central Criminal Courts, in the Old Bailey, for which their plans are submitted to the judges for approval or amendment. For the new buildings some additional land will be taken in Old Bailey, including the yard on the prison's south side. The prison it seems is not to be interfered with, for the present, at any rate—and, indeed, it is now outside the Corporation's jurisdiction. It is to be hoped, however, that Dance's elevation will remain, for it has a

characteristic and powerful design, a masterpiece of applied Renaissance, and is thoroughly expressive of its purpose; whilst the two wings as seen from the street are massive walls standing clear of the men's and women's "sides" within. Portions of the older prison exist in the rear, and one may yet see there the stones marked by fire during the "No Popery" riots of June, 1780. The original Criminal Courts were erected in 1773, to replace the Justice Hall, or Sessions House, which the old prints show as being open on one side to the street, and having above it the dining-room cited in Pope's well-known couplet, borrowed from Congreve. The Courts have been enlarged from time to time; the first extension was made by taking the site of the Surgeons' Hall, built in 1744-5, familiar, by name, to readers of *Roderick Random*; and whither Oliver Goldsmith, on December 21st, 1758, crossed the street from his lodgings in Green Arbour Court for his examination as a hospital mate. The College of Surgeons' books record "Oliver Goldsmith found not qualified." Many a hard sentence has been passed in the Old Bailey; that one left him qualified to charm and soothe the hearts and minds of us all.

The Strand.—The two old houses with quaint fronts that stood between Lloyds Bank (branch) and the London and Westminster (branch) Bank, on the south side, opposite to the Courts, have lately been pulled down. As their demolition has not, I believe, been noticed, it is, perhaps, worthy of mention here.

Blackfriars.—For the same reason I record the destruction of the gabled houses which stood on the east side of Fleur de Lys Court, and along the west side of the graveyard of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and were, to all appearances, built immediately after the Great Fire.

"Toole's" Theatre, King William Street, Strand.—The governors of Charing Cross Hospital have acquired this building, together with its site, being moved thereto, it is stated, for the sake of the patients who were much disturbed by the noises incidental to performances upon the stage. The theatre had its origin in the chapel and residence belonging to the Fathers of the London Oratory of St. Philip Neri for about ten years before their removal, in 1856, to the Oratory at Brompton. It was there that Cardinal Newman delivered his lectures (1850) entitled "On Anglican Difficulties." The premises were afterwards converted into a play-house, under the names of "The Charing Cross" and "The Folly," and were subsequently taken by Mr. Toole. In later years it formed, I believe, a domicile of the Beefsteak Club, a revival, it seems, of the Sublime Society of Beefsteaks, founded by Rich and Lambert, of Covent Garden Theatre, in 1735. The Society's home was at Covent Garden until the burning of the theatre in 1808; their last settlement was at the Lyceum Theatre. At the sale of the Society's effects at Christie's in April, 1869, the gridiron was purchased for 5½ guineas, and a couteau de chasse, reputedly by Cellini, for 84*l.* I understand that the members' chairs, made after what is known as the Glastonbury pattern, having been bought at the sale by the late Mr. Dodshon Foster, are now preserved in the board-room of M. B. Foster and Sons, Limited, at 242-4, Marylebone Road, London.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE ST. ALBANS BREVIARY.—A Breviary of the Benedictine use was printed about 1530, or a little later, for the Abbey of St. Alban. It is of excessive rarity, and I do not know whether it has ever been described. On the last page is the wood-cut which appears on the title-page of Lydgate's *Lyfe and passion of Seint Albon*, printed at the request of "Abbot Catton by John Hertford, 1534," and which has been copied in *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* (July, 1896). I suppose it represents St. Alban in the dignity to which, according to Lydgate, the Emperor Diocletian promoted him, with the addition of the cross of martyrdom.—H. GOUGH.

SCORIE BARKER, M.P. for Middlesex from 1705 to 1710. He was son of Henry Barker, of Chiswick, and a barrister of the Middle Temple, to which he was admitted a student in 1676. He represented Wallingford, 1679-81. I shall be obliged by any further particulars of him. When and where did he die?—W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

MAPESBURY HOUSE.—On the north side of Willesden Lane is a large house known as Mapesbury House, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales, in the occupation of Mr. Chester Foulsham. The house, which was originally the farm house of a farm of about 800 acres, is ancient, and although it has been extensively modernized retains some of its original features, and is well worthy of attention. It is probable that the house goes back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, but in consequence of the numerous alterations to which it has been, from time to time, subjected, it is difficult to identify its more ancient portions, but if a proper plan were taken this identification would be comparatively easy. In putting in a new kitchener in the kitchen a cast iron chimney back, with the date 1594, was recently removed, and is now lying in an outhouse in a good state of preservation.—JOHN HEBB, F.R.I.B.A., Willesden Green, N.W.

SCHOOLS AT STEVENAGE IN 1312.—The following fragment forms part of the annual account produced by the reeve of Stevenage, to the lords of the manor, the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. Its date is Michaelmas A.D. 1312 (Public Record Office, Declared Accounts, bundle 871, No. 2.) Perhaps

some one possessed of more local knowledge than the writer may be able to inform us what were the schools at Stevenage referred to, who was the boy William, and why he was sent there at the expense of the Abbey? This is the only reference to schools at Stevenage that the writer has come across among the manor accounts. The fragment in translation reads as follows:—For the board *(potura)* of William son of Sir Richard le Rous, being in the schools at Stevenage *(Stich')* from the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist to St. Michael's Day, 22 weeks and 3 days, 18*s.* 8*d.*, that is to say 10*d.* a week. For 3 yards of blue cloth bought for a tunic and a hood for the use of the same 3*s.* 9*d.* For making the same, with a pair of sleeves *(manucarum)* of the robe of the same, 8*d.* For 2 caps bought for the use of the same, 3*s.* 8*d.* For shirts bought for the use of the same, 2*s.* For one pair of linen cloths bought for the use of the same, 12*d.* For one pair of stockings *(caligarum)* and 2 pairs of shoes *(sotularum)* bought for the use of the same, 20*d.*—A. E. STAMP.

SPERLING OR SPURLING FAMILY.—I shall be glad if any genealogical reader can inform me where I can find a pedigree of, or information respecting the family of Sperling or Spurling, of Weston, co. Herts, whose arms (viz., az. two bars or in chief three mascles of the last) were granted in 1586. Were they connected with the Sperlings of Dynes Hall, Great Maplestead, Essex, who settled in England at the latter part of the 17th century, and trace their descent from Joachim Sperling, Field-Marshal-Royal of Sweden, who died 1691?—C. H. MAYO.

THE "BOOT" INN, CROMER STREET.—In the *Times* of October 25th, 1895, reference is made to a "curious engraving" of this old tavern, as it appeared in the time of the "No Popery" riots. It is described as being "an old wooden structure, with many gables and small casements," and is believed to be the identical building which constituted the head-quarters of Lord George Gordon's followers, as described by Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge." I shall be glad to know where a copy of this interesting print may be seen. It is not included in the collection of London Topographical Views in the Print Room of the British Museum.—F. G. KITTON.

THE ST. ALBANS CHARITIES IN 1721.—The following appeared in the *London Gazette* of 13 July, 1721:—

"The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the Borough of St. Alban in the county of Hertford, have caused the following publication to be affixed at the Market Cross of the said Borough:—

"Whereas divers Reports and Suggestions have been spread, that several Houses and other Donations to the Poor People of this Borough, for which the Mayor and Aldermen were Trustees, have been alienated, or Lett upon long Leases, upon Payment of Fines (or other considerations) to the said Mayor and Aldermen, which they have clandestinely appropriated to their private Use, whereby the Annual Charities paid to the said Poor People are considerably diminished; which fraudulent Practices we utterly disown, detest, and abhor. And to the End that Justice may be done to the said Poor People, in case any such vile Practices have been (heretofore) put in Execution, we, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of this Borough, do hereby desire and invite any Person or Persons, who have Knowledge, or Suspicion, of any such Houses, or other Donations, to have been so alienated, or Lett upon long Leases, for which Fines or other Considerations have been paid as aforesaid, in Prejudice of the said poor People, to give us Information thereof in Writing at any of our Courts, in order to enable us to make strict Inquiry into the Abuse of the said Donations. And as an Encouragement to any Person or Persons who shall be so kind to the said poor People, and just to the Publick, as to give us Information in Writing as aforesaid; we do hereby promise to give them a suitable Gratuity, out of the Revenue of the Corporation, for any House or Donation whatsoever, which shall be thereby recovered, and the said Person, or Persons' Names, shall be kept secret, who shall give us Information as aforesaid, if required. And that any Person or Persons may know what Donations the Corporation are at present accountable for, we have order'd Mr. Ralph Bradbury, Serjeant at Mace, to shew a Table of all Charities and Donations, in anywise belonging to this Borough, to any Person or Persons who shall apply to him, and desire a Sight thereof, at any Time within the Space of one Month from the Date hereof."—R.B.P.

Lieutenant John Estridge or Astry of St. Kitts, in 1670.—I believe he came from Hertfordshire. Can any reader furnish me with particulars of his ancestry? Is he descended from Sir Ralph Ostrich or Astric or Austric, of Hitchin, who was Lord Mayor of London, 1493, and a member of the Fishmongers' Company?—H. W. Estridge.

John Grove of Hendon.—I desire to learn the parentage of John Grove of Hendon, Middlesex, Yeoman, and of his wife. According to the Patent Rolls he obtained a property in County Cork, Ireland, in March, 1603. Letters of Administration were granted to his sons John and Thomas in 1631. In a certain legal document John Grove explains why he sold his property in Middlesex. According to the March number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, there was, in 1784, a Grove House in Hendon, and there

is at this moment in Kingsbury, the parish adjacent to Hendon, a farm of about 80 acres which used to be called "Grove Farm," but for the last 20 years "Grove Park."—H. L. GROVE, Clifton, Bristol.

ARMS OF ST. ALBANS ABBEY.—For each of the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy (or Octarchy) armorial devices were invented in the middle ages. To the Kings of Mercia, or at least to the Christian Kings, were attributed the arms *Azure, a saltire argent.* The saltire is well-known as St. Andrew's Cross. There was, from an early period, a chapel of St. Andrew attached to the Abbey of St. Alban; and it is likely that from this connection the saltire—a golden saltire in an azure field—became the ensign of St. Albans Abbey. The founder of this great minster was Offa, King of Mercia; and thus, in all probability, the saltire came to be attributed, with a change of tincture, to him and to his race. The "golden psaltery" mentioned by Lydgate as the arms of St. Alban is, of course, the golden saltire.—H. GOUGH.

PRIVATE MARRIAGES.—At the hearing, by the Committee of Privileges, in July last, of the case on behalf of the present Baroness Gray, her counsel stated that the marriage of Lady Jane Stewart, widow of Sir John Stewart, to Mr. J. L. Pounden was celebrated privately in St. Mildred's, Bread Street, in the City of London (1838). Is it known why that church and, to a less extent, the church of St. Benet Hythe, Paul's Wharf, were chosen for marriages in respect whereof publicity was, for various reasons, not desired by the contracting parties?—W. E. D-M.

WANTED, A HISTORY OF MIDDLESEX.—Any one with the necessary ability and zeal would be conferring an immense boon upon all in Middlesex by writing a really good history of that county. There is, of course, Lysons and his supplemental volume, and the portion relating to Middlesex in the *Beauties of England and Wales.* But even so, we are almost alone in having nothing in the shape of a standard County History. Will not some one do for Middlesex what Clutterbuck and Cussans have done so well for Hertfordshire? The portion of the county outside London and Westminster needs most attention, and might well be treated separately.—A. R. THOROLD WINCKLEY, Buxton.

THE MANOR HOUSE, CHISWICK, pulled down in April of last year (1896).—This, one of the few old houses of any importance

in the parish, was probably built by Sir Stephen Fox (lord of the manor from 1691 till his death in 1716) as his crest, a fox sejant, on a cap of maintenance, remained in the house. The building was a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was much in the style of Chelsea Hospital. Lysons refers to it as the Manor Farm House, and Faulkner gives a short notice of it, but includes some particulars which evidently belong to another house built by Sir Stephen, adjoining the Earl of Burlington's Chiswick House. Lysons says that Sir Stephen "built a villa at Chiswick which he made his principal residence," and gives the names of subsequent owners, mentioning among others Mr. Robert Stephenson, who sold it to Lady Mary Coke. After her death the property was acquired by the Duke of Devonshire, the house was pulled down in 1812, and the site included in his grounds. (Miss Berry's Letters). This shows clearly that the Manor House was not Sir Stephen's residence. There is, moreover, in the Guildhall Library in an interleaved copy of Lyson's, a water colour sketch of "Mr. Stephenson's, Chiswick," which is certainly not the Manor House. There is no doubt in my mind that Hogarth's small etching known as "Mr. Ranby's House at Chiswick," is intended for this house, and not for the Manor House as many suppose. A copy of the print in the British Museum says "taken from Mr. Hogarth's window at Chiswick." Now on the right hand margin of the print may be seen a dome-shaped building which must represent the Earl of Burlington's Chiswick House, and by no possibility could Chiswick House and the Manor House be included in such a view.—W. H. Whitear, Chiswick.

Erratum.—In the note as to the stipend of the Curate of Totteridge in 1667, the name of one of the Bishops, from whose Register the entry was taken, was given as "Long" instead of "Lany."—Ed.

REPLIES.

List of the Liverymen and Freemen of the City Companies, 1538 (p. 39).—I have a singular confirmation of the date which Mr. Salisbury assigns to the compilation of this interesting and valuable list: Nicholas Symson, the King's

Barber—whose name I know (from a record I have printed in my volume of *Annals of the Barbers' Company*) heads the list of the Company—was Master, from Monday, the 20th of August, 1537, to the 19th of August, 1538; so we get a nearer "latest" date for the list than "the end of October, 1538."—SIDNEY YOUNG.

GRIM'S DYKE (p. 49).—One can give in this column but a very inadequate reply to Mr. W. S. Gilbert's enquiry. I suggest that he should, in the first place, consult the large scale Ordnance Surveys of Middlesex and Buckinghamshire. It will be noticed that a Gryme's Dyke is plotted thereon as crossing the main road from Great Missenden to Wendover, at a point just north from the 32nd mile stone, one mile beyond Great Missenden, whence it passes into Woodlands Park. Last summer I saw traces of that same Dyke skirting, from south-east to north-west, the side garden of John Hampden's home, the now seat of Lord Buckinghamshire, at Great Hampden (611 feet ordnance datum). The trenches and banks on the west side of the neighbouring Princes Risborough Church are, I believe, remains of the foundations of Edward the Black Prince's palace, yet the Upper Ickneild Way did lie close by, traversing Wendover, whilst the Lower Ickneild Way crosses the main road to Aylesbury at World's End, a mile distant, north, from Wendover. From Aylesbury to Tring ran a part of Akeman Street. There are ancient earthworths, too, in Bulstrode Park, near to Denham and Uxbridge; also at Great Missenden and Kemble. All the places indicated lie within the district which, I gather, Mr. Gilbert has in mind, and may be gained from stations on the railway line between Harrow and Aylesbury. These *indicia* may serve to, at least, put him upon the right track, which well repays pursuit if only by reason of the country—so charming and full of history—through which the route may be followed.—W. E. DRUMMOND-MILLIKEN.

LONDON PARISH RECORDS (p. 51).—The London and Middlesex Archæological Society recently issued a circular to the parish authorities in the City of London inviting them to furnish the Society with a list of their parish books—that is to say: registers, vestry minute books, and churchwardens' account books. The invitation has not been well responded to and I am not at all

astonished at it. Applications for statistics to city bodies are often assumed by them to be the prelude to confiscation and spoliation and they have, alas, only too much reason to be suspicious; as witness the parliamentary enquiry into the affairs of the city guilds. The following parishes have not only responded to the invitation, but have also courteously afforded extracts and interesting information:—St. Edmund, King and Martyr; St. James Garlickhythe, St. Michael, Wood Street, and St. Stephen, Coleman Street. With a little patience I have no doubt that a valuable catalogue of parish books will be made in time, but it is not an easy task, and at present nothing of the kind exists. I may observe that by far the most interesting of them are the vestry minute and account books; these afford material for the history of civic life during the 16th and 17th centuries, which still remains to be written.—EDWIN H. FRESHFIELD.

The following is a list of London Parish Registers published, with the date and place of publishing, and of the transcripts of Registers deposited in the College of Arms, or elsewhere. I should be obliged by any additions or corrections thereto.

London.—All Hallows, London Wall 1559-1675, Lond. 1878; † All Hallows, Lombard Street, 1550-1867; St. Andrew, Holborn, Bur. 1562-1648; *St. Antholin, Budge Row, 1538-1754, H.S.; *† St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, 1558-1866; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Bap. 1558-1690, Mar. 1558-1753, Bur. 1558-1752, Alloa, 1889; † Bunhill Fields, Finsbury, Bur. 1713-1826; *† Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 1704-1867; *† Charter House Chapel, Bap. 1696-1812, Mar. 1671-1754, Bur. 1695-1812; † Chelsea, Mar. 1559-1754; Christ Church, Newgate Street, 1538-1754, H.S.; *St. Christopher-le-Stocks, Threadneedle Street, 1558-1781; *St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch Street, 1538-1754, H.S.; Dutch Reformed Church, Austin Friars, 1571-1874, Lymington, 1884; St. Edmund-the-King, Lombard Street, 1670-1812, Leeds, 1872; *French Church, Threadneedle Street, 1600-1639, Huguenot Society; St. George's, Hanover Square, Mar. 1725-1823, H.S.; Grays Inn Chapel, Mar.; St. James, Clerkenwell, 1551-1754, H.S.; St. John Baptist, Walbrook, Bap. 1682-1754, Bur. 1686-1754, H.S.; *† St. Leonard, Eastcheap, 1538-1812; † St. Margarets, Westminster, complete; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, 1539-1675, H.S.; St. Mary Aldermary, Bow Lane, 1558-1754, H.S.; St. Mary-le-Bone, Euston Road, Lyson's *Environs of London*, first edition only, 1795, vol. iii, p. 258-276; St. Mary-le-Strand, Mar. 1605-1625; *St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, Walbrook Ward, *see* St. Mary Woolnoth; St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, 1538-1760, Lond. 1886; *May Fair Chapel, Curzon Street, MS. in the custody of the Registrar-General, Somerset House; † Mercers Chapel, Cheapside, 1641-1833; St. Michael, Cornhill, 1546-1754, H.S.; *St. Nicholas

Acon, Lombard Street, 1539-1812, Leeds 1890; St. Peter, Cornhill, Bap. and Bur. 1538-1774, Mar. 1538-1754, H.S.; *†Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane, 1736-1826; *Somerset House Chapel, 1714-1776, all Mar. and some Bap. and Bur.; †Temple Church, complete; * St. Thomas the Apostle, Bap. and Bur. 1558-1754, Mar. 1558-1672, H.S.; Westminster Abbey, 1606-1875, H.S.

Middlesex.—†Epping, 1538-1750; Staines, 1664-1694, ——1887, also Bap. and Bur. 1653-1691, Mar. 1653-1660, Egerton MS. in the British Museum Library.—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road, N.

TYBURN (p. 52).—I feel it necessary again to correct statements made in these pages as to the Tyebourne. *Ayebourne* is only one of conjectural attempts at derivation, and of no sort of value. Both Tybourne and Westbourne arise from the western slopes of Hampstead. The first falls into the Thames at Westminster where its bifurcation of outlet made the Isle of Thorney. It is the Westbourne which falls into the Thames at Chelsea, close by the College. The Banqueting House was not built over a reservoir, as the numerous conduits alluded to were for the storage of water, and some were of considerable size. Besides those in Oxford Street were others in Marylebone Lane. My account of these brooks, with maps, in vol. vi. of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society's transactions, gives all possible information. —J. G. WALLER.

* Denotes the Churches or Chapels now non-existent. † MS. Transcripts at the College of Arms. H.S. Published by the Harleian Society.

REVIEWS.

St. Albans Abbey, by the Rev. Canon Liddell, illustrated by F. G. Kitton. London, Isbister and Co. (1s.)

It is very satisfactory to find that the volume, in Messrs. Isbister's series of cathedral handbooks, which deals with the Abbey Church of St. Albans, has been undertaken by so competent an authority on the various legends connected with its building and subsequent history, as Canon Liddell. As the author remarks, his "Slight Sketch" by no means exhausts the interest attaching to the once dignified edifice; but that fact renders what he has written none the less pleasant reading. Mr. Kitton's sketches of the different parts of the Abbey and the quaint old town in which it stands certainly enhance the value of the work.

Modern History of the City of London, 1760 to the present day, by Charles Welch, F.S.A., with illustrations drawn or selected by Philip Norman, F.S.A., London. Blades, East and Blades. (21s.)

This is a wonderfully compact record of events happening in, or connected with, the city of London, from the accession of George III. to the present time. How Mr. Welch manages to squeeze into a volume of less than 500 pages, anything like a comprehensive sketch of the history of what is not only the capital of England, but the capital of the civilized world, during the period covered, is really a mystery; but that he has succeeded fairly well is proved by the fact that, as reference to the index proves, few events, even of minor importance, seem to have been omitted. Mr. Philip Norman has made an excellent selection of old prints and drawings for reproduction, and his own sketches are, as might be expected, artistic in the highest degree.

A ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING ALONG CHEAPSIDE
IN 1638.

A ROYAL PROCESSION TO THE CITY IN 1641:

COMMUNICATED BY EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.,

ROUGE DRAGON.

THE following document, copied from a MS. in the College of Arms (M. 3), has, I believe, never been printed, and seems to possess a peculiar interest for readers at this time, when Her Majesty's procession to St. Paul's is the all absorbing topic of conversation. The illustration represents a part of the procession which accompanied Mary de Medicis, mother of Queen Henrietta Maria, on her state entry into the City of London in 1638. The pageant is passing along Cheapside, and it will be noticed that the arrangement of the on-lookers, and the decorations, and the form of carriage, all correspond with this verbal description of Charles I's. visit to the City three years after.

"The manner of his Majesty's royall proceeding through the Cittie of London November xxv^{o} *anno* 1641 upon his returne from Scotland, and in what state he was received and entertayned by the Lord Mayor, aldermen and cittizens.

That morninge his Majesty came from Theobalds by coach with the Queene, the Prince, the Duke of York, the Princess Mary, the Count Palatine of the Rhene, the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, the Marquisse Hamilton, Master of the Horse, the Earl of Essex, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household and some other lords attending his Highness.

At Stamford Hill the sheriffs of London and Middlesex met him with lxxij men suted in skarlet cloakes having hatts and fethers with tauchyns attending him to Kingsland at which place a way was purposely made through the fields unto Moregate, the bancks being cast down and bridges sett up for the better passage.

At the entrance unto the first field was the Lord Mayor's tent sett up wherein were placed divers formes and seats on which the nobilitie with the Lord Mayor and aldermen that wayted his Majesty's coming reposed themselves.

About the houre of eleven his Majesty came sitting on the right side of the coach, the Queene on his right hand, the Prince,

the Duke of York and Princess Mary within the coache and the Count Palatine and Dutchess of Richmond sitting on the other side.

When his Majesty came against the tent he caused the coach to be stayed and the nobilitie then came presenting themselves before him on their knees joying his happie returne, kist his hand and the Queene's. And then the Lord Mayor delivered up to his Majesty first the Cittie Sword and then the Cittie Sceptre which his Majesty having received redelivered to the Lord Mayor which done the Recorder made a short speech to his Majesty expressing their great joy for his safe returne. Whereunto his Majesty returned thanks and forthwith knighted the Lord Mayor and then the Recorder, which performed, they, with the rest of the aldermen, kissed his Majesty's hands.

Then his Majesty took horse and proceeded as hereafter followeth unto Moregate and being entered within the gate proceeded along by London Wall to Bishopsgate and from thence unto Cornhill through part of Cheapside and so downe St. Lawrence Lane to Guildhall. The Companyes of London sitting within rayles sett up for that purpose covered with blew cloath and with the banners and ensignes of their severall companies, which began at Moregate and continued to Temple Barre, the conduytts, as his Majesty passed running claret wyne.

At Guildhall his Majesty was royally feasted, his table standing at the east end of the hall upon a large haute pace covered with greene cloath rayled about to keepe off the presse of people, and on each side the hall below the hault pace a long table was placed for the lords and other gentlemen of qualitye that attended his Majesty.

The meate was served up by the cittizens standing in their gowns and hoods of the livery of their companie on each side of the hall, a row face to face from the dresser to the King's table passing the dishes from hand to hand, and to the other tables backe to back.

After dinner his Majesty withdrew into a private roome where he knighted Sir John Pettus who married the Lord Mayor's daughter and was pleased to declare his intention freely to give back to the Cittie that part of London Derry which formerly was evicted from them, adding that this guift as the kingdom of

Ireland now stood was no great guift but he proposed first to recover it and then to give it whole and intirely. And for the legall part of this he commanded Mr Recorder to wayte upon it to see it punctually performed.

After dinner aboute foure of the clocke his Majesty tooke horse again and proceeded as aforesaid towards Whitehall through St Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, Paules Churchyard, and over the south portal of the church the quire of Paules stood in their surplisses singing an anthem with sackbutts and cornetts as he passed by.

And all the way as his Majesty rode were infinite acclamations of joy by shoutings and other expressions, the streets and windowes thronged with people and the sides of the houses on each part the way from Mooregate to Temple Barre hanged with tapestrie.

In this manner his Majesty passed through Fleet Street and the Strand to Whitehall, the Lord Mayor bearing the Cittie sword till his Majesty allighted which was within Whitehall at the staires foot going up to the great chamber where the Lord Mayor allighted and both his Majesty and the Queen did there give him great thanks for their entertaynment.

From the Maypole in the Strand to Exeter House the sheriffs then made a stand on the right hand, and from thence to the Tiltyard the cittizens on horsebacke in velvit coate and chaynes (each having his footman suited in the colours of his company) holding two torches lighted in his hands, and from thence to Whitehall the cittie officers and the aldermen."

QUARTERLY NOTES.

IN the present number of this magazine the reader will find a list, useful it is hoped both to Londoners and visitors to London, which indicates some of the many buildings in the metropolis which possess interesting associations. Certain of these buildings, but only a very small proportion, have, by the Society of Arts, been deemed worthy of a commemorative tablet, and the number might, surely, with general advantage, be increased.

Whilst increasing the number of the "tableted" houses, the Society of Arts might also, with advantage, be somewhat more accurate in the matter of inscription. As it is, the tablet announces that such and such person was born, lived, or died in the house it marks. But in a few instances the marked house is an entirely new structure, not containing, perhaps, a brick or a stone of the building possessed of the interesting association. If these re-built premises are thought worthy a tablet, the inscription thereon should clearly indicate that the house marked is not that hallowed by association, but one reared upon its site.

* * *

As to these tablets—which may be obtained from Messrs. Minton at a cost of from 5*l.* to 6*l.*—Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, F.S.A., of Hampstead makes some very pertinent suggestions. Why, he asks, should the system be confined to the metropolis? Houses and other buildings possessed of associations of the highest interest exist throughout the length and breadth of the land, and by a general use of these commemorative tablets the country would become quite a Pantheon to the passer-by. If, in some cases, the memory of "nobodies," as well as celebrities, should be thus perpetuated, no great harm would be done, for the tablet does not permit of the inflated inscription that usually accompanies the storied urn or pompous statue.

* * *

In Hampstead two among its many interesting literary associations have recently been perpetuated in this manner by private subscription. A year or two ago a tablet was placed upon the house called Lawn Bank, in John Street, recording the fact that "John Keats—Poet," lived there, and within the last few weeks a tablet has been put up on Combe Edge, the residence of the late Mrs. Rundle Charles, author of *The Chronicles of the Schönberg Cotta Family*, and of many other widely known prose works, as well as poems and hymns, who lived in that house for 20 years, and died there in March 1896; and it has been proposed to mark, in the same way, the house of Bishop Butler.

* * *

Hertfordshire is setting an excellent example to other counties by having its records sorted, cleaned, and bound, thus helping to preserve them, simplifying the work of calendaring them

(should it ever be undertaken), and rendering access to them comparatively easy. A report of the committee of the County Council entrusted with the conduct of the work has lately appeared, and from that it seems that already some documents of interest have come to light—A letter from Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, as Chancellor, singing the praises of a work from the pen of James I. (a fine example of seventeenth century literary booming !), and a couple of curious warrants signed by Oliver Cromwell, and sealed with his private seal; one of these last-named documents we hope to reproduce in October.

* * *

Of the part which the county played in the struggle between the King and the Parliament, we shall probably learn a good deal from Mr. Alfred Kingston's new book: *East Anglia and the Great Civil War*, which work is fast approaching completion and which will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. The subject is one that should give the volume a peculiar claim upon many readers of these lines, to say nothing of the wider public which always finds an interest in studying scenes from the great historical drama.

* * *

In Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Hertfordshire has lost a keen lover of all that concerned its history, and of this he gave tangible proof both by the subscription which he promised to the County Museum and by the lively interest he took in the scheme for its establishment. The late president of the Society of Antiquaries was connected with the county in many ways, and his mother was a daughter of Sir John Sebright, of Beechwood. It is needless here to speak of his boundless generosity to the nation in giving to it many of the treasures he had collected; these gifts received a fitting tribute of gratitude in the pages of the daily pres after his death, which took place in London on the 21st of May.

* * *

Mr. Allan Fea tells us, in *The Flight of the King*, about some interesting London oak trees (descendants of "the Boscobel oak,") which were planted by Charles II. in Hyde Park and in his private pleasure garden in St. James' Park; the former were on the north side of the Serpentine, and one of them stood till blown down by a gale in 1865. The St. James' Park "descendant" was uprooted by "Duchess Sarah,"—to whom the "pleasaunce" was

leased by Queen Anne after the death of Catherine of Breganza in 1705—when she built Marlborough House. The Duchess' act evoked a good deal of hostility from a section of the community, and she was pelted with epigrams of which the following is an example :—

"Why dost thou root me up, ungrateful hand?
My father saved the King who saved the land."

* * *

Those who have had occasion to consult the Parish Registers of Stepney can testify to the vastness of the task and will feel grateful to Mr. T. Collyer-Fergusson for undertaking the publication of a portion—the marriages from 1558 to 1753. These will occupy three volumes, each of about 500 pages, and the first will appear when promises sufficient to cover the cost of production have been received. We appeal to everyone interested in family history—Stepney registers illustrate the lives of people in very varied walks of life, not the least interesting being the Huguenot refugees from Spitalfields—to write to Mr. Collyer-Fergusson and give in their names as supporters of his venture; he lives at Wombwell Hall, Gravesend.

* * *

The Earl of Morley's committee have ordered to be reported, with amendments, to the House the private (and unopposed) Bill for winding up and dissolving the once celebrated Guild of Literature and Art. The Guild arose upon an Association founded through the instrumentality of the late Lord Lytton, Charles Dickens, John Forster, Charles Knight, and others; the Council is now reduced to two—Sir J. R. Robinson and Mr. F. Clifford. The Guild owns two houses with land at Stevenage, a gift from Lord Lytton, and a sum of about £2,112 in stocks. The bill repeals the Act of 1854, which set up an insurance and provident fund for necessitous authors and artists, and divides the Guild property in moieties between the Artists' General Benevolent Institution and the Royal Literary Fund.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT CHARITIES OF BARLEY.

BY REV. J. FROME WILKINSON, M.A., F.L.S., F.S.S.

THE Editor's fruitful investigations at the Public Record Office into the documentary evidence as to the nature and extent of the Charities of Hertfordshire, has already brought to light additional information respecting the charities and bequests of the old parish of Barley or Bergley, "as it was anciently call'd by the Saxons, signifying in their language a Town seated among the hills in the Champion* " (Chauncy). A most descriptive name for a village nestled just under the brow of the last of the Chilterns in North Hertfordshire, before they lose themselves in the East Anglian heights. Mr. Hardy gives an abstract from the record of an "inquisition" taken 16th August, 6th James I. (in 1608), which principally dealt with the claims made by the lord of one of our four manors upon the Common Hall.† This was followed by another and fuller inquisition, taken thirty years later, by which not only the above Hall, but most of the old charities were placed under one trust and new feoffees appointed. It is with the verdict of the jury and the consequent trust deed that I now propose principally to deal. This document mentions nearly all the ancient bequests to the Parish, while other documents, out of the full treasures still preserved in the pre-Reformation "parish hutch," with the help of the old registers and stray memoranda, will elucidate obscure points, fill up *lacunæ*, and unfold the history of the said gifts or bequests. The following is a full abstract, preserving distinctive or noteworthy features of this "Inquisition *re* Barley Rights" taken at Buntingford on the 29th day of March, 1638. The Commissioners appointed "under the great seale of England," May 4th in the preceding year (43 Elizabeth, cap. 4), were Sir Robart Chester, knt. [of Royston]; Dr. John Mountford [Prebendary of St. Pauls and Rector of Therefield]; Dr. Peter Smyth [Vicar of Barkway], Raph Freeman, Esq^{r}. [of Aspedon, and late Sheriff of the county]; John Gulston Esq^{re}. [or Goulston,

* More probably the *burg*, or town, situate in the *ley* or open place in the forest.
† p. 48.

of Wyddial]; William Clarke, gent. [of Therfield]; and Alexander Strange, clerk [S. T. B., Prebendary of St. Pauls, Rector of Layston with Buntingford.* Then following upon the names of the jury we have their finding, "that, by the oathes of Robert Patten, Thomas Bowes, Stephen Rusteed, Mathew Finkell, all inhabitants of Barley, Mrs. Brickett, late of Barley, widow, did about forty or fiftee years since by deed devise to certain feoffees a house and three acres of land adjoining for the use of the poor of Barley, the proffets to be given yearly for ever upon Ash-wednesdaie; that there is another house call'd the towne House, and that it hath been tyme out of mynde used and employed for the keeping of maides' marriages—the hanginge up of the toune armour," and for the assembly of the "chief inhabitants" for common business; and that there was another piece of land "called the Playstoe conteyninge two acres . . which Playstoe hath allwaies been used for the younge people of the parish . . to resort unto and there to play and take their pastime there;" and that there was yet another piece of land upon which a house had been burnt down about twenty years since, "the proffets thereof hath been alwaies bestowed toward the repairinge of the parishe Churche;" further, that there were "anciently given to the poore of Barlye . . twelve Cowes to the use of the poore" . . and that the yearly proffets had always been given to the poor. Then follows a list of the persons who then had the "cowes" in their possession, viz., Richard King, the younger, two cowes; Richard Blyth, William Hawkes, John Skepp, William Each (the elder), Henry Wytham, Raphe Grinhall, James Chapman, John Payne, Richard King, and Daniel Smith, each had "one cowe"; that "Daniell Smyth hath deteyned the proffitts of the said cowe for these fifteene yeeres last past . . and still deteyneth the cowe likewise from the poore."

The inquisition, according to the terms of the old trust deed, confirmed Mrs. Brickett's gift, found that Mathew Finkell, the sole surviving feoffee, had lost the deed of feoffment made by Mrs. Brickett, "casually and carlesslie," and decreed that twelve or more new feoffees be appointed "on the feast daie of the Nativitie and Byrth of our Lord God next ensuinge," to be chosen from the chief inhabitants, while the Commissions formally declared that

* Vide *Clutterbuck's History.*

the town-house "shall for ever be only ymploied kepte and meynteyned at the toune charge and only used for the keepinge of poore maydes marriages therein, for the laying and hanginge up of the toun armour, for the meetings of the chief inhabitants . . to make rates and to advise and consult together about the publicke affaires and comon busyness of the . . toun . . from tyme to tyme and as often as occasion shall require . . and for no other use intent or purpose whatsoever."

With regard to the "Playstoe," its uses were also confirmed as follows:—"that it be reserved and kepte for ever hereafter for a playstoe or common playinge place for the younge people and other inhabitants of the said toune . . to repaire unto at all convenient and usuall tymes fittinge for recreation there to sporte and play all lawful pastymes . . . according to their ancient use and customs, tyme out of mynd without the interruption or denyall of person or persons who shall claim any right there." The parcell of ground left for the repairs of the Church was further confirmed, as also the "twelve cowes and the proffets;" and order made that the delinquent, Danniel Smyth, shall "before the feast daie of the Nativitie of our Lord God, commonly called Xmas, next ensuing (upon notice of this our order) restore redelyver and paye into the hands of the overseers of the poore . . to the use of the poore of Barlye . . the aforesaid cowe with the aforesaid yerely profitts thereof so reteyned and unpaid by him for the sume of fifteen yeares now past amounting in the whole unto the sume of forty shillings, and that all the inhabitants of Barlye who shall be entrusted with the letting and disposing of the said twelve Cowes and the yerely profits . . shall for ever hereafter take good securitie of everie person to whom hereafter any . . shall be lett by them as well as for the answearinge and paieinge of the yerely rents or proffits; and that the said Cowes with the yerely proffits . . may be for ever . . made good and continued for the use . . of the said poore according to the true and lawful meanninge of the donors of the said Cowes."

Before following up the history of the several bequests here named, and also that of a few others which have been, from time to time, added, some words upon the feoffees themselves, as appointed under the several deeds of conveyance, may not be amiss. The principal of these are dated as follows:—1536, 1550, 1709,

1735, 1764, 1798, 1825, and 1883. The general rule appears to have been that when a certain number of the feoffees died, it was lawful for "the chiefest and most substantial part of the inhabitants" to choose, twelve, thirteen, or fourteen other persons in their stead; and that feoffees removing from the town should be considered as 'dead persons in the law.'" As a matter of practice, it often happened that there were only one or two feoffees left when a new appointment was made, in spite of an early inserted clause that such new appointment should take place when the number fell below a dozen. In the desire, also, to obtain the services of one or more of the lords of the four several manors, trustees not resident in the parish were sometimes chosen. As instances, we find the names of Sir Thomas Byde, of Ware Park, lord of the Manor of Hores; and of Lord Dacre, lord of the Manors of Hores, Minchinbury, and Abbotsbury; of Hale Wortham, lord of the Manor of Greenbury. In the later deeds it is further explicitly declared that the Rector for the time being should, in virtue of his office, be a trustee. Perhaps it will be a matter of sufficient interest to note, in days when the Local Government Act of 1894 has deprived the clergyman of his civil position, that it was the incumbents for the time being who saved the trusts to the parish not once nor twice. Twice certainly the Rector of Barley was left the sole surviving trustee, while for a long time the Rector was the only person who attempted, in any way, to keep the amounts and to get the moneys in. Six out of a list of thirty-seven ministers from the time of Dr. William Warham (1495-1503) did yeoman service; Dr. Ralph Brownrigg (1621-42), Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, Archdeacon of Coventry, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter; Dr. Jos. Beaumont (1664-99) another Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, Master of Jesus, and Prof. of Divinity; Dr. Thomas Herring (1722-31) afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Thos. Rutterforth (1751-71), Regius Prof. of Divinity at Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Essex; Thos. Wagstaffe (1779-1800), and Robert A. Gordon (1853-91). All these trustees have left more or less interesting memoranda or letters, which are still to be seen in the parish "hutch," witnessing to prevention of maladministration, recovery of unpaid bequests, or preservation of the trusts; while to the Rev. Thos. Wagstaffe we owe a still larger debt, from his having copied, in a hand which some would say was

far too good to be that of a cleric, older memoranda, in parish books or loose in the "hutch" or chest, which time and wear have now rendered largely illegible. The majority of the above-mentioned Rectors will be better remembered for work done "in larger fields of service" than that of a quiet country parish nestled among the chalk hills of North Hertfordshire. All the more reason, therefore, that their good work there should have a note made of it. Doubtless fulfilment of smaller trusts had its educational work of preparation for the larger. There is, also, abundant testimony that "great men" as they were, our Rectors grew very wedded to the place, and were very seldom absentees. And there are quaint and touching memorials in the old Church that, though they might be Heads of Cathedral Chapters, or hold other high office elsewhere, either in Church or University, they desired to be laid to rest in their beloved Barley.

To be Continued.

GRIM'S DITCH, MIDDLESEX:

BY PROFESSOR HALES, F.S.A.

ANCIENT earth-works called Grim's, whoever or whatever Grim was, are found in many parts of the country—in Middlesex, in Herts, in Berks, in Wilts, in Oxfordshire, in Cheshire, in Stirlingshire—that is, in districts far away from each other, so that evidently these old "dikes," though bearing the same name, are not necessarily interconnected; and in studying any one of them and trying to make out its course and its object we must keep the others quite apart in our minds. Two or more of them may possibly belong to the same line or system of defence or of demarcation, but any such conclusion should follow an exploration of each dike separately. Our study, I repeat, must begin with a single specimen as if it were—as perhaps it may be—quite complete in itself and independent. Thus there are traces of a Grim's Ditch near Tring, but in addressing ourselves to the study of the Middlesex Ditch so called we had better not trouble ourselves —at least initially—with its homonym on the Buckinghamshire side of Hertfordshire. Let us confine ourselves wholly and strictly to what immediately concerns us.

The Middlesex earth-work seems to have been known some years ago as Grim's Ditch. So the name is given in the Six-inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1877. In at least one edition of the One-inch it is entered as Grimes Dike; in the latest, however, it appears as Grim's Ditch. It would be interesting to know what the oldest inhabitants of the neighbourhood—what the native peasantry, if there are any—call it. Certainly the old form ought not to be disturbed if it can be ascertained, and I should not be surprised—I should expect—to learn that the old form is *ditch*, for the southern dialects incline to what is called "palatization, *i.e.* to change the *k* in certain cases to *tch*; thus in the north the form *kirk* prevails in the patois, in the south *church*. So naturally *dike* would become *ditch*; but of course it is possible the older form may have survived as in Wansdike. **Grime* may be a local corruption of the better known *Grim*. Perhaps, on these points, as on some others to be mentioned presently, our readers who live on the spot will kindly gather and report information, for this is by no means a dogmatic paper but only one of enquiry and suggestion.

The Middlesex Grim's Ditch—I will, till more exactly informed, use the form current in the older days—is marked in the Ordnance Survey Maps as visible in two places, so near each other that one cannot doubt the two fragments are parts of one and the same embankment; (i.) on either side the L. & N.W. Railway Line about half-a-mile north of Pinner Station, and (ii.) about a mile-and-a-half west of the Pinner Station, that is, the old rampart at present runs from the south-west end of Harrow Weald Common to a point in the Pinner-Watford road, about midway between Pinner Green and Pinner Hill Farm, except that it has disappeared—ploughed away no doubt—for about half-a-mile near Wood Hall.

Here then are the starting points for the investigator, *viz.*, the eastern and the western extremities of this unquestionably once continuous piece, and anyone will do good service who will endeavour to track out the old earth-work in both directions from them. May I venture to suggest this "hobby" to the very capable gentleman through whose grounds, as he tells us, part of the dike passes? In a play that has entertained thousands and thousands with its excellent wit one of the characters makes a

* In Scotland we find the word corrupted into *Græme* and *Graham*.

delightful list of persons that are to be most justly executed. Will the author of the *Mikado* permit me to suggest that on his "little list" of things to be executed in another sense he should add the exploration of the local Grim's Ditch? It ought to be done by some one living on the spot, for the ground should be inspected in all seasons, these old works disclosing themselves and their traces much more clearly and frankly some days than others*. To use Wordsworth's phrase in a new application, one's eye should be always—or very often—on the object. I cannot but believe that a careful observation would meet with its reward, and that the route at all events of this particular Grim's Ditch might be more or less satisfactorily settled.

And I speak with some reason and some assurance, for some years ago I myself, in one or two summer's day visits, certainly discovered traces of the dike some distance beyond the western point at which the Six-inch Ordnance Survey Map represents it as ceasing to be traceable, or, at all events, ceases to represent it. At that point, unless I was greatly mistaken, the old dike turned southwards. A friend who accompanied me on one of those visits was as convinced as I was that Ashill Cottage is actually built on the vallum. We thought that we detected some signs of it as far as Cuckoo Hill, and possibly a little further; but in that part the prints of both mound and ditch became fainter and fainter. But, as the old woman in Theocritus says, by trying the Greeks took Troy, and by trying all things get done; and I think it very likely that renewed research in that direction would find vestiges of what must once have been a conspicuous feature in that country side.

Another day, starting from Harrow and going due west, I thought—perhaps I flattered myself—that I came across it two or three miles south of Cuckoo Hill, making for Greenford, *i.e.*, for the angle of the river Brent where, after flowing west, it turns south towards the Thames.

To the antiquarian spirit the "stalking" of an old earthwork is no mean sport; I doubt whether the angler or the hunting man

* "The proper season for these investigations," says Guest, "is the winter or early spring. A wood which, at such a time, might be satisfactorily explored in half-an-hour, would another season require a day's searching before it yielded up its secrets." But something may often be done at other seasons. I have seen a Roman road reveal itself most distinctly just before harvest time, the corn growing on it being markedly taller than on either side.

enjoys his day better. Certainly no fish or fox is more artful than an old dike seems to be; for many yards he effaces himself altogether, then perhaps he hides close in a thick shrubbery, or buries himself in a swamp; and to "spot" him after all his tricks and devices—oh! it is a good game, and one exults to have one's feet well on him once more.

But for all such trackings it is a help to have "a working hypothesis," provided one takes proper care that the hypothesis does not overpower the facts and make one see a rise or a fall where there is neither; and at present the most valuable suggestion as to the Middlesex Grim's Ditch is that it was a boundary of the Catuvelauni,* and that it extended from Brockley Hill to Greenford, *i.e.*, to the angle of the Brent above described. From that angle down to the Thames the Brent served as the boundary, and then on the south the Thames itself so served, at least for some miles. This is Guest's theory, and it is extremely probable. The relative position of the foss and the mound decisively proves that those who made or used it lived on the north and on the west side of it, *i.e.*, lived in Herts and West Middlesex and Bucks.

"I have little doubt," says the eminent scholar just named, a very high authority on these old frontier lines, "that it ['the 'Grimes-Ditch'] was connected with the earthworks which surrounded the British town of Sulloniacæ (Brockley Hill). But the whole face of the country in that neighbourhood has been long since torn up for brick earth, and the dyke has consequently disappeared. Whether it was continued east of Sulloniacæ I cannot say. Possibly forest may have filled the whole space between the Lea and Sulloniacæ; at least this is the only explanation I can give of the curious turn which the Roman road makes at Tyburn"† (*i.e.*, I presume of the fact that the Roman road does not make straight for London from Brockley Hill; but other "explanations" have found their supporters).

Here then is an excellent "working hypothesis," and the matter is well worth a thorough scrutiny. These Catuvelauns were the most powerful tribe in Britain at the time of Julius

* This is probably a more accurate form than Catuvellauni. See Dr. Rhys' *Celtic Britain*.

† See *Origines Celticæ* ii. 391. The title of this work is unfortunate, as indeed its Celtic theories are mostly of very dubious value indeed. But the "Historical Papers" of the second volume abound in solid information and learning.

Cæsar's invasions. It was they under their King Cassivelaun that offered a resistance to the Roman legions that was not altogether unsuccessful, as may be gathered from Cæsar's own account of his second campaign in this island, and from Lucan's contemptuous hexameter :

Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.

And we would fain know everything we can of a people so brave and vigorous and formidable. Verulam seems to have been their capital at one time ; later, perhaps, their dominion having been extended eastwards, Colchester (that is, Lexden) became the more important town. It was in fact to repress their advances that the aid of Cæsar was invoked by Mandubratius and the Trinovants. And this very Grim's Ditch that we are now considering must at one point or other—probably, it may be surmised, very near where the L. & N.W. Railway now cuts through it, *i.e.*, just where there is a dip in the line of hills—have been crossed by Cæsar in his march upon Verulamium, if, as on the whole seems most probable, Verulamium is that "oppidum Cassivellauni silvis paludibusque munitum," which in B.C. 54 the Romans stormed and sacked.

As it may be of service to connect this people with a familiar name, I will add that one of its later kings was Cunobelin or Cymbeline.

Thus there is no doubt that this boundary dike is older than the race that gave it its present name—is far older than the Anglo-Saxon Conquest. What its pre-English—its Keltic or pre-Keltic ?—name was seems absolutely unknown.

I will venture to supplement Guest's conclusions by remarking that very possibly, indeed probably, the old rampart is in origin far older than the Catuvelauns in whose possession we first find it. It is almost certainly pre-historic. Offa's Dike is older than Offa, and the Danes' Dike far older than the Danes. The earthworks of earlier races were very often used by later. It is to be hoped that some day a full examination of this Grim's Ditch will be made by an expert—such an examination as the Danes' Dike underwent some years ago with such invaluable results—and some real light cast upon its date and history. Possibly enough it may prove to be in the first instance the creation of a palæolithic age, subsequently adopted and enlarged by conquerors and settlers from Gaul.

And the question arises whether, as in all probability it served for the defence or the delimitation of earlier tribes than the Catuvelauns, it was for a time similarly employed by a subsequent people—by the people to whom it owes its present name. In other words, was it ever adopted temporarily as a Mercian frontier mark? According to the ordinary maps the Romans do not seem so to have used it, the Thames acting as the boundary between their "provinces" of Britannia Prima and Flavia Cæsariensis; and I do not know of any evidence whatever to the effect that the Middle or West Angles ever so used it, but the possibility of their having done so should not be forgotten.

I had intended also to discuss the name Grim, about which there is much to be said, but now there is neither time nor space. Perhaps, if our readers are not weary of this subject, I may at some future time return to it.

THE SIGNS OF THE OLD HOUSES IN THE STRAND IN THE 17TH & 18TH CENTURIES:

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR.S.A.

(Continued from p. 79.)

Artichoke.—Near New Exchange.

See *Green Artichoke.*

The Grapes or Bunch of Grapes.—Near New Exchange.

1680-1702—Joseph Fells, goldsmith.

The Cordwainer's Arms.—Near New Exchange.

About 1660—Thomazin Duke issued a half-penny token.
Mary Trafford also issued a half-penny token from this sign.

Flower de Luce.—Near New Exchange.

1691—William Baker, glover.

Frying Pan.—Near New Exchange.

1667—Joseph Sylvester, ironmonger, issued a half-penny token from here.

Golden Hart.—Near the New Exchange.

1689-1690—Henry Wellington, haberdasher.
1697—George Wellington.

Green Artichoak.—Near the Exchange.

1685—Mr. Duke, shop cabinet maker. Square window glasses for sashes and coaches were to be had here at 12*s.* for 24 inch glass.

Green Dragon.—Near the New Exchange.

1697—Mary White, sword cutler.

Hare.—Near New Exchange.

1705—Mentioned in that year.

Horshooe.—Near New Exchange.

1660—Charles Tovey, apothecary.

1664—Walter Randell issued a half-penny token from here.

See below under *Golden Horse Shoe.*

Queen's Arms.—Near New Exchange.

1674—James Beane, stationer.

April 20th, his apprentice, William Jones, ran away.

Golden Acorn.—Over against New Exchange.

1686—William Tuttle *(sic)*, apothecary.

Golden Anchor.—Over against New Exchange.

1683—William Tothall *(sic)*, apothecary.

Golden Horse Shoe.—Over against New Exchange.

1665—Charles Tovey, apothecary.

Grecian Coffer House.—Against Durham Yard.

Rose and Crown.—Over against New Exchange.

1667—Office of the Receiver of His Majesty's revenues within the counties of Essex, Hartford, Middlesex, and London.

Stag's Head.—Over against New Exchange.

1698—Mr. Baldwin.

Three Wheatsheaves.—Near New Exchange.

1695—Mrs. Bowdler.

White Lyon.—Near the New Exchange.

About 1666—The proprietor R.P. issued a farthing token.

1682—Mr. Bignel, harness maker?

Tree of Liberty.—44, Strand, opposite Buckingham Street.

1795—Citizen Lee published "The Rights of Kings, Nobles and Priests" and other like works.

Globe.—Between York House and New Exchange.

1672—William Berry, mapseller.

1695-99—Joseph Dewells, sold strong wall papers.

Three Kings.—Between York House and New Exchange.

1664—Thomas Horseman, bookseller.

York House.—Near Charing Cross.

Stood on the site of George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, and Buckingham Street. The water-gate yet remains. The house was sold in 1672 to be pulled down.

King's Head.—At York House.

1673—Mr. Craps.

1681—Mentioned in that year.

Bell.—Near York House.

1674—Mentioned in that year.

Churn.—Near York House.

1667—William Horsley, cheesemonger, issued a half-penny token.

Drapers' Arms.—Near York House.

About 1666—Edward Roberts issued a half-penny token.

Falcon.—Over against York Buildings.

Soap Box.—Near York House.

1666—John Bromley issued a half-penny token.

Black a Moor's Head.—Corner of York Building.

1713-20—Daniel and Joseph Norcott, goldsmiths.

Blue Bell.—Near York Buildings.

1687—Mr. Sandars.

Coffin.—Over against York Buildings.

Crown.—Against York House.

About 1660—George Smith issued a half-penny token.

1681—Thomas Wilcox, goldsmith.

Three Herrings.—Near York House.

1675—James Morton, bookseller.

Orange Tree.—Corner of Cecil Street against Bedford House, over against York Buildings.

1697—John Turner, seedsman.

1698—Gabriel Guichard.

1701—John Turner, sold tuber roses.

1704—Mentioned in that year.

Robin Hood.—Over against York House.

1704—Captain Hall advertised for a deserter from here.

Hungerford Market.

Occupied the site of the Charing Cross Railway Station and was itself erected on the site of Hungerford House.

Gentleman and Porter.—Hungerford Market.

1695—Joseph Crose has a fine parcel of orange trees, &c., for sale.

Green Man and Still.—Hungerford Market.

1698—Mentioned in that year.

Hand and Apple.—Hungerford Market.

1715—William Lissman.

Necklace.—At the Crown, a milliner's shop right against the King's Arms Tavern near Hungerford Market.

1718—It was called the *Anodyne Necklace.*

Unicorn.—Hungerford House.

1680-1694—Richard Lassells, goldsmith.

1698—John Pearson and Lancelot Keate, goldsmiths.

Lancelot Keate, a goldsmith, was here from 1702-1716.

Adam and Eve.—Near Hungerford Market.

1681-1686—Mr. Mayland, milliner.

1693—Mr. Sandys advertised bridles made of thread, jockey thread, girdles and furniture for side saddles, &c.

Anchor and Crown.—Near Hungerford Market.

1716—John Creswell, haberdasher of small wares.

Crown and Anchor.—Near Hungerford Market.

1683—John Spitberg "has finished the Banqueting House in Whitehal in Ortography for the sole printing whereof His Majesty has been pleased to grant him his royal licence," &c.

1715—Mr. Creswell.

Holy Lamb.—Over against Hungerford Market.

1692—Mr. Dupenois.

Naked Boy and Bunch of Grapes.—Near Hungerford Market.

1693—Robert Mory, goldsmith.

Queen's Head.—Near Hungerford Market.

1705—Thomas Davids.

Queen of Hungary's Head.—Near Hungerford Market.

1705—Mr. Cimbal.

St. Andrew Cross Coffee House.—Over against Hungerford Market.

1685—Mrs. Allin.

White Hart.—Against Hungerford Market.

1698—"Mrs. Norridge, at a linen draper's, hath an infallible powder for the stone and gravel."

1724—Walter Turner.

Sun—Between Northumberland House and Hungerford Market.

1694—Peter Berachin, wine merchant.

Dog Tavern.—Near St. Martin's Lane.

1700—Mentioned in that year.

Rainbow Coffee House.—Corner of St. Martin's Lane.

1694—Fine Conduit Waters were sold here.

White Hart.—Against St. Martin's Lane.

1700—Mr. Turner, a laceman.

St. George and the Dragon.—Near Brewer's Yard.

1664—Richard George issued a token.

Flower de Luce.—Near Round Court, the site of Charing Cross Hospital.

1693-1700—John Bowman, goldsmith.

Horace's Head.—Round Court, over against York Buildings.

Olive Payne printed and sold Johnson's "Lives of Highwaymen" here.

Angel and Crown.—Charing Cross.

1698—Thomas Allen, a sword cutler.

Bell and Dragon.—Charing Cross.

1708—George Bell was "barbarously murthered" here by Thomas Scott in August this year.

Black Horse.—Near Charing Cross.

1677—Ketch a goldsmith was here.

1682-4—Richard Adams, goldsmith.

Black a Moor's Head.—At Charing Cross.

1695—Edward Wharton, goldsmith.

Blue Perriwig.—Charing Cross.

1689—Mentioned in that year.

Boot Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1700—Mentioned in that year.

Buffaloe's Head Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1710—Duncan Campbell, a deaf and dumb fortune teller, used to practise here.

Bull Head Tavern.—Near Charing Cross, corner of Chandos Street.

1660—Samuel Pepys was in the habit of calling and dining here.

Cardinal's Cap.—Near Charing Cross.

1694-1700—Mr. Diggle, goldsmith.

SOME NOTABLE LONDON HOUSES:

By W. E. D-Milliken.

WHILST an unusually large number of visitors have come to London during the current season, the manifold associations and memories of its streets are unfamiliar to many of our guests from abroad. One may then opportunely indicate some of the existing houses in the town which have been occupied by distinguished men and women during the period covered by the Queen's reign.* The subject presents great difficulties, amongst them being the constant and vexatious re-naming of streets and re-numbering of houses. Writing, perforce, away from London and from my collected memoranda, I am thrown largely upon my memory; for some particulars I am indebted to Mr. L. Hutton's "Literary Landmarks," and Mr. W. Harrison's "Memorable London Houses," which cover a portion of the ground. I cannot hope to succeed when two so painstaking and widely-reading

* (T) signifies that the house named is marked by a tablet or plaque. Such tablets, rare in our country, are frequent abroad; and some commemorate Engliehmen; (ST) that the tablet was fixed by the Society of Arts.

authors have not always avoided error; but where on such a theme and with such elusive materials shall complete accuracy be found?

JOANNA BAILLIE and her sister Agnes lived together during the interval 1806-51 at Bolton House, on Windmill Hill, Hampstead, being the middle house of a block of three between the Grove and Branch Hill. There she was visited by Scott, Rogers, Wordsworth, and H. C. Robinson. She died, aged 89, in 1851, her sister in 1861. They lie in one grave beneath an altar-tomb in the parish churchyard (St. John's).

LORD BEACONSFIELD (1804-81).—Born 21st Dec.; 215, Upper Street, Islington, St. Mary Axe, Hackney, Osborne's hotel in the Adelphi, and Bloomsbury Square contend for the honour of his birthplace; baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on 13th July, 1817, his father, Isaac Disraeli, then residing at what is now 22, Theobald's Road. From the close of 1817 to the end of 1829 he lived with his father in the present 5, Bloomsbury Square. On marrying Mrs. Lewis he removed to her house—1, Grosvenor Gate, now numbered 29, Park Lane. Losing his wife in or about 1872 he took 2, Whitehall Gardens. Died at his house, 19, Curzon Street, Mayfair, 19th April, 1881; buried in the parish churchyard, Hughenden, Bucks.

JOHN BRIGHT (1811-89).—18, Clifford Street, corner of Old Burlington Street, in 1888.

LORD BROUGHAM (1778-1868).—5, Hill Street, Mayfair, 1824. 4, Grafton Street, 1831. 4, Great Stanhope Street, 1834-5.

HABLOT K. BROWNE ("PHIZ").—The illustrator of many works by Dickens, Lever, and other novelists. Left Banstead *circa* 1860, and occupied the house at the east end of Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING (1804-61).—50, Wimpole Street, her father's house, where she wrote "The Cry of the Children." She left it on her marriage in or about 1846.

GEORGE BRUMMELL (1778-1840).—4, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, where he frequently entertained the Prince of Wales (George IV.) and kindred spirits of the Regency.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT (1770-1844).—80, Piccadilly, whence, in 1810 he was taken by a troop of Life Guards to the Tower on an order for arrest issued by the Speaker.

FANNY BURNEY (MME. D'ARBLAY, 1752-1840).—One of the last public acts of Burke was to obtain for Dr. Burney the post of organist at Chelsea Hospital, where Fanny Burney lived for a while. At the publication of "Evelina," 1778, the family were at 35, St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, which had been for a long period the home of Sir Isaac Newton. In 1826 Rogers took Scott to visit her in her house, 11, Bolton Street, Mayfair (T).

THOMAS CAMPBELL (1777-1844).—Born 27th July, in Glasgow; came to the town in March, 1801, and again in 1802 as Lord Minto's private secretary. Married Matilda Sinclair in St. Margaret's, Westminster, Sept., 1803. As editor of the *New Monthly Magazine* he moved, 1820, from Sydenham to Margaret Street, which he quitted for the now 18, Seymour Street, Portman Square, 1822-8. We thence follow him to 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 18, Old Cavendish Street, York Chambers, St. James's Street, and 10, Duke Street, St. James's—in 1832 the headquarters of the Polish Association, where he also acted as honorary secretary to the Authors' Society, and 8, Victoria Square, Pimlico. This brings us to 1840. He died in the Haute Ville, Boulogne, where also had died Le Sage and Charles Churchill, on June 15th, 1844, and was buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster. His monument is by Marshall.

THOMAS CARLYLE, on quitting Craigenputtock, May, 1834, for London, lodged in 4, Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road; see his "Reminiscences," edit. J. A. Froude. In that same year he removed to 25, Cheyne Row, Chelsea (T) (*olim* 5, and since 24, Great Cheyne Row), which was his home until his death on Saturday, Feb. 5th, 1881, and, let me add what is commonly forgotten now, of his wife, Jane Baillie Welsh, until her death 21st April, 1866. In Mr. W. Aldis Wright's edition, 1889, of the Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitzgerald, I find the latter records:

"I smoked a pipe with Carlyle yesterday. We ascended from his dining-room carrying pipes and tobacco up through two stories of his house, and got into a little dressing-room near the roof; there we sat down. The window was open and looked out on nursery gardens, their almond trees in blossom, and beyond, bare walls of houses, and over these, roofs and chimneys, and here and there a steeple, and whole London crowned with darkness gathering behind like the illimitable resources of a dream. I tried to persuade him to leave the accursed den, and he wished—but—but—perhaps he didn't wish on the whole."

Buried at Ecclefechan. Monument on Chelsea Embankment.

SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY (1781-1842).—24, Curzon Street, Mayfair, where he lodged when a student, R.A., 1805-10. 100, Buckingham Palace Road (*olim* 30, Lower Belgrave Place), from 1827 until his death; here Allan Cunningham was his assistant, or foreman, 1814-42.

"BARRY CORNWALL." See Procter.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (1792-1878). 263, Hampstead Road (T); a house previously occupied, I believe, by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM (1786-1842).—98, Buckingham Palace Road, 1824-42. Buried in Kensal Green cemetery. See also Sir Francis Chantrey.

CHARLES DARWIN lodged at what is now 110, Gower Street, in 1839-40.

CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870).—As a child came with his father from Landport, near Portsmouth, to Bayham Street, Camden Town. They thence went to Gower Street, where his mother kept, or rather tried to keep, a school, Dickens the while going to a school in the Hampstead Road, corner of Granby Street. When a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, and writing his "Sketches by Boz," and (in part) the "Pickwick Papers," he, with his wife and infant son (lately deceased) lived in three rooms on the top floor of 15, Furnival's Inn, Holborn (T). Here he was visited by Thackeray, then living at 13, Great Coram Street, with proposals to succeed Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick" (*vide* H. K. Browne). In March, 1837, removed to 48, Doughty Street, Mecklenberg Square; there he finished "Pickwick," and wrote "Oliver Twist," and "Nicholas Nickleby." In the period 1839-51, at 1, Devonshire Terrace, Marylebone Road, (since enlarged) in whose garden lived "Grip," the raven, he brought out his "Old Curiosity Shop," "Barnaby Rudge," "American Notes," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Christmas Carol," "Chimes," "Cricket on the Hearth," "Dombey and Son," "Battle of Life," "Haunted Man," and "David Copperfield." At Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, 1851-7, he wrote "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," and (in part) "Bleak House," and conducted his dramatic performances. In 1857 he went to Gad's Hill, near Rochester, and there he died June 9th, 1870. Buried near to

Johnson and Garrick, in Poets' Corner, Westminster. During the winter 1869-70 he rented 5, Hyde Park Place, Bayswater Road.

"George Eliot" (1819-80.)—Mary Ann Evans's first sojourn in London, 1851, was with the Chapmans, at 142, Strand, the once famous "Turk's Head" tavern, and now a tourists' ticket-office, marked by a hemisphere for sign on its front. She stayed there two years, as assistant-editor of the *Westminster Review*. In November, 1865, she and G. H. Lewes went to the Priory, 21, North Bank, St. John's Wood, which she quitted, 1878, after Lewes's death; she there wrote "Middlemarch," "Theophrastus Such," "Daniel Deronda," "The Spanish Gypsy," and "The Legend of Jubal." Of the Priory, since altered, G. W. Cooke writes:

"The house had two storeys and a basement. On the first floor were two drawing-rooms, a small reception-room, a dining-room, and Mr. Lewes's study. . . . . The second floor contained the study of George Eliot, which was a plain room, not large. Its two front windows looked into the garden, and there were book-cases around the walls, and a writing-desk. All things about the house indicated simple tastes, moderate needs, and a plain method of life."*

Having married Mr. J. W. Cross, at St. George's, Hanover Square, she removed to his house, 4, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where she died on 22nd Dec., 1880: buried in Highgate cemetery.

Michael Faraday (1791-1867).—His father, a smith, lived in Jacob's Well Mews, George Street, Manchester Square. In 1804 he was bound apprentice to George Riebau, of 2, Blandford Street (ST), hard by, bookseller; his term expired 7th Oct., 1812, on the next day, he went as a journeyman bookbinder to a M. de la Roche, an émigré. In March, 1813, Sir Humphrey Davy made him an assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, where he occupied rooms until his retirement in 1858; buried in Highgate cemetery.

Charles George Gordon, R.E. (1833-1884, at Khartoum), lodged at 8, Victoria Grove, Gloucester Road, in 1881.

George Grote (1794-1871).—He quitted Charterhouse School (London) to enter his father's bank, 62, Threadneedle Street, where he lived until 1820. He retired in 1841, then living at

**Vide* also what I have said in *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, vol. ii., pp. 178-9.

3, Belgrave Place, (*olim* Eccleston Street), Belgrave Square. In 1846 he brought out the first two volumes of his great work, completed 10 years later at 12, Savile Row; buried in Westminister.

HENRY HALLAM (1778-1859).—Whilst living at 67, Wimpole Street, published his "Constitutional History," July 1827, and his "Introduction to the Literature of the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries," 1838-9.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE (1804-64).—Lodged at 24, George Street, Hanover Square, in 1855; his wife, *obiit* 1871, was buried in Kensal Green cemetry.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.—Lodged at Mackellar's hotel, Dover Street, in 1886.

THOMAS HOOD (1799-1845).—17, Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, 1841-4, where he wrote 1843, for the Christmas number of *Punch*, "The Song of the Shirt!": buried in Kensal Green cemetery where is his monument, with bust and epitaph of his own dictation "He sang The Song of the Shirt."

THEODORE HOOK (1788-1841.)—5 Cleveland Row, St. James's, 1827-31: buried in the Parish Churchyard, Fulham.

LEIGH HUNT (1784-1859.)—Christ Hospital (Bluecoat School). Left the War office, 1808, as editor and joint proprietor of the *Examiner*. In 1834 he lived at 10, *olim* 4, Upper Cheyne Row. In his Journal, 24th May, 1834, Carlyle thus describes his ménage there:

"Nondescript! Unutterable! Mrs. Hunt asleep on cushions; four or five beautiful, strange, gipsy-looking children running about in undress, whom the lady ordered to get us tea."

And, again, writing to his brother Alexander, 27th June, 1834:

"His house excels all you have ever read of—a *poetical Tinkerdom*, without parallel even in literature. In his family room, where are a sickly large wife and a whole shoal of well conditioned wild children, you will find half a dozen old rickety chairs gathered from half a dozen different hucksters, and all seemingly engaged and just pausing in a violent hornpipe. On these and around them and over the dusty table and ragged carpet lie all kinds of litter, books, papers, egg-shells, scissors, and last night when I was there the torn heart of a half-quartern loaf."

32, Edwardes Square, Kensington: buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

DOUGLAS JERROLD (1803-57).—Broad Court, Long Acre, when a printer's apprentice. 4, Augustus Square, St. Pancras. West Lodge, Lower Putney Common. 58, Circus Road, St. John's Wood, 1853-6. Kilburn Priory. Buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

CHARLES KEAN, (1811-68) Eton School.—3, Torrington Square for three years until 1856, during his famous revivals at the Princess's Theatre in Oxford Street.

CHARLES KEMBLE (1775-1854).—At a house in Soho Square, now numbered 31.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER (1802-73).—At his father's house, 33, Foley Street (*olim* Queen Anne Street), until 1826, when he removed to a house, 18 (lately pulled down for the Industrial Dwellings), in St. John's Wood Road, which he occupied until his death. Buried in St. Paul's.

JOHN LEECH (1817-64).—32, Brunswick Square, for about eleven years before he went to a house (lately pulled down) in the main road, Kensington. Buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART (1794-1854).—24, Sussex Place, Regent's Park; where Scott often stayed with him.

SIR CHARLES LYELL (1797-1875).—73, Harley Street, during the last twenty years of his life. Buried, if I remember aright, in Westminster.

LORD LYTTON (1803-1873).—Born at 31, Baker Street. 10, Seymour Street, Portman Square. 35a, Hertford Street, Mayfair, after his marriage. His last London house was 12, Grosvenor Square, north side. Buried in Westminster.

LORD MACAULAY (1800-59).—Passed his childhood at 5, the Pavement, Clapham. In 1817 Zachary Macaulay removed to Cadogan Place, Sloane Square. On returning from India, 1838, Lord Macaulay lodged for a term at 3, Clarges Street, Piccadilly. In 1840 he took the rooms E1, the Albany, Piccadilly, which he exchanged for F3, 1841-56, where he wrote his "History." He spent the last three years of his life at Holly Lodge, Campden Hill (T). Buried at the foot of Addison's statue, Westminster.

FREDERICK MARRYAT (1793-1848).—Lodged at 38, St. James's Place, St, James's Street, and 8, Duke Street, St. James's Street. 3, Spanish Place, Manchester Square, 1842-3.

CHARLES JAMES MATHEWS (1803-78).—Mill Field Lane, Highgate. 52, Brompton Square, and 25, Pelham Crescent—both in Brompton.

JOHN STUART MILL (1808-73).—18, Kensington Square, *circa* 1840. His statue is in the Embankment Gardens, eastern end.

THOMAS MOORE (1779-1852).—85 (*olim* 44), George Street, Baker Street, on first coming to London. 15, Duke Street, St. James's Square, York Place (since Mews), Fulham Road—after his marriage in 1811. In 1817 he took a cottage at Hornsey, since named "Lalla Rookh," nearly opposite to the entrance into Alexandra Park.

JOHN MURRAY (1778-1843).—The firm's publishing business was removed from Fleet Street, in the first decade of this century to 50a, Albemarle Street, where have foregathered from time to time Byron, Scott, Hallam, West, Irving, Hogg, Moore, Campbell, Gifford, Southey, and Mrs. Somerville—*vide* Curwen's "History of Booksellers."

NAPOLEON III. (1808-73).—1c, King Street, St. James's Street, 1838-40 (ST). Buried at Chiselhurst.

LORD PALMERSTON (1784-1865), Harrow School.—9, Great Stanhope Street, 1820-40. 94, Piccadilly (*olim* Cambridge House, now the Naval and Military Club), 1850, until his death. Here Lady Palmerston held her political receptions.

GEORGE PEABODY (1795-1869), 15, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens.

SIR ROBERT PEEL (1788-1850), Harrow School. 12, Great Stanhope Street. 4, Whitehall Gardens.

"PHIZ." See H. K. Browne.

BRYAN WALLER PROCTER (1787-1874), 38, Harley Street; during the last twelve years of his life he lived in Weymouth Street.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER (1805-64), 38, Harley Street, and Weymouth Street.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY (1786-1859).—Ran away from Manchester Grammar School, Nov. 1802, and found lodgings in Greek Street, Soho Square; Titchfield Street; and Northumberland Street, Marylebone. In 1821 published his "Confessions of an opium eater," written at No. 4, York Street, Covent Garden, at that time the house of Bohn the bookseller.

SAMUEL ROGERS (1762-1855), born at a house (pulled down about fifteen years ago) on Stoke Newington Green. During the latter

fifty-six years of his life he lived at 22, St. James's Place, overlooking Green Park, whose interior has been often described. "If you enter his house," writes Byron in his diary, "his drawing-room, his library, you of yourself say this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on the chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor." Rogers was buried in Hornsey churchyard.

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI, 16, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, for many years before his death in 1882: a fountain, with his bust, is in the Embankment Garden.

JAMES SMITH (1775-1839.)—Joint author, with his brother Horace, of "Rejected Addresses," 18, Austin Friars: and for many years at 27, Craven Street, Strand, where he died 24th December, 1839.

SYDNEY SMITH (1771-1845)—8, Doughty Street, Mecklenberg Square, 1803-6, when evening preacher at Foundling Hospital. 18, Orchard street, Portman Square, when preacher at Berkeley Chapel, 1806-9. In 1836-9 he occupied 33, Charles Street, Berkeley Square. Lady Holland, his daughter, says in her "Memoir" that in 1834 he took a small house for a short time in Stratford Place, Oxford Street: buried in Kensal Green cemetery. From 1839 until his death, he lived at a house (pulled down last autumn) in Green Street, Mayfair, which stood next west to Hampden House, the Duke of Abercorn's.

CLARKSON STANFIELD (1793-1867).—In what has latterly been a public Library, High Street, Hampstead. See also Cruikshank.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (1811-63.) — Charterhouse School—since removed to Godalming, where are preserved his album of school sketches and caricatures, his Greek lexicon (illustrated by him), his bedstead, and the MS. of "The Newcomes." 13, Great Coram Street, soon after his marriage in 1837—wrote there his "Paris Sketch Book." In 1847-53, at a house, now No. 16, on the west side of Young Street, Kensington Square, easily to be recognised by its double front and bowed windows, where he wrote "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and "Esmond," and (in part) "The Newcomes." He then removed to 36, Onslow Square, South Kensington, and there wrote "The Virginians," "Four Georges," and (in part) "The

Newcomes." In 1861-2 he built for himself 2, Palace Green, Kensington, where he died Dec. 24th, 1863. Buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE (1812-82).—39, Montague Square.

Though their story, in each instance, belongs to a precedent period, the following houses may be briefly mentioned as being of exceptional interest.—36, Castle Street, Oxford Street (ST), where lived JAMES BARRY when engaged on his paintings for the Society of Arts, and where Burke once supped with him upon a steak bought in the adjoining Oxford Market (whose site is now covered by Oxford Mansions), Burke cooked the steak whilst Barry fetched the porter. SARAH SIDDONS lodged in London first at 149, Strand: she lived, 1804, at Capo di Monte Cottage, Upper Terrace, Hampstead: and, after retirement from the stage, at 27, Upper Baker Street (ST): buried in Paddington churchyard. EDMUND BURKE, 37, Gerrard Street, Soho (ST), and 25, Duke Street, Jermyn Street. JOHN DRYDEN, 43, Gerrard Street (ST), during the last 35 years of his life. EDWARD GIBBON began his History at 7, Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, then (1774) on the extreme verge of the town. OLIVER GOLDSMITH, Canonbury Tower, and 2, Brick Court, Temple, the chambers on the south side of the second floor, from 1768, until his death in 1774; buried in the Temple Churchyard, the tombstone does not mark his grave. SAMUEL JOHNSON, 17, Gough Square (ST): 7, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street (not named after him), buried in Westminster, near to Garrick: a tablet was fixed (1851) in his pew, St. Clement Danes Church. DAVID GARRICK, 27, Southampton Street, Strand; 5, Adelphi Terrace (ST). SIR ISAAC NEWTON, 35, St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square (ST), Bullingham House, Kensington. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, 5, Little Newport Street; 47, Leicester Square (ST). HANDEL, 25, Brook Street (ST) from *circa* 1726 until his death, 1759. JOHN KEATS, Lawn Bank, John Street, Hampstead (T), in the adjoining house lived the Brawnes. JOHN CONSTABLE, 2, Lower Terrace, Hampstead; Mr. Wilmot Harrison has also succeeded in identifying 40, Well Walk, Hampstead: buried in the parish churchyard. JOHN FLAXMAN, 27, Poland Street, Soho; 7, Buckingham Street, Marylebone (ST). SIR DAVID WILKIE, 8, Bolsover (*olim* Norton) Street, Maryle-

bone; 24, Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington. GEORGE ROMNEY, 32, Cavendish Square; Hollybush Inn, Hampstead. PETER THE GREAT, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand (ST). JOHN THURLOE, 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn (ST on Chancery Lane front); the chambers on the ground floor may be described as our Foreign Office during the Commonwealth. The Thurloe Papers were not, as is commonly stated, found there, but in the ceiling of chambers, since pulled down, against the west front of the Inn Chapel: buried in the "Cloisters" there. R. B. SHERIDAN, 55-6, Great Queen Street; 10, Hertford Street, Mayfair; 14, Savile Row (ST). Buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster. GEORGE CANNING, 37, Conduit Street, Regent Street (ST).

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON.)

March, 1897.—Temperature: min., 26·8° on 30th; max., 61·7° on 23rd; range, 34·9°. Rainfall, 3·42 inches on 17 days; max., 0·49 in. on 2nd.

April.—Temperature: min., 27·8° on 11th; max., 67°·3 on 27th; range, 39·5°. Rainfall, 1·57 inch on 16 days; max., 0·23 in. on 6th.

May.—Temperature: min., 33·9° on 13th; max., 78·0° on 18th; range, 44·1°. Rainfall, 1·08 inch on 9 days; max., 0·41 in. on 30th.

Spring.—Temperature: min., 26·8° on 30th March; max., 78·0° on 18th May; range, 51·2°. Rainfall, 6·07 inches on 42 days; max., 0·49 in. on 2nd March.

The rainfall during the spring was 0·82 inch above the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC., Assoc. Inst. C.E.

March.—Temperature: mean, 43·8°; daily range, 12·4°; min., 28·0° on 30th; max., 60·5° on 21st; extreme range, 32·5°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 82 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·0. Rainfall, 3·64 inches on 21 days; max., 0·67 in. on 2nd.

April.—Temperature: mean, 44·9°; daily range, 14·2°; min., 29·3° on 11th; max., 65·0° on 27th; extreme range, 35·7°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 79 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·9. Rainfall, 1·77 inch on 15 days; max., 0·33 in. on 30th.

May.—Temperature: mean, 50·5°; daily range, 17·6°; min., 32·9° on 11th; max., 68·0° on 17th; extreme range, 35·1° Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 71 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 4·6. Rainfall, 1·35 inch on 11 days; max., 0·35 in. on 30th.

Spring.—Temperature: mean, 46·4°; daily range, 14·7°; min., 28·0° on 30th March; max., 68·0° on 17th May; extreme range, 40·0°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 77 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·2. Rainfall, 6·76 inches on 47 days; max., 0·67 in. on 2nd March.

The spring of the year 1897 was rather cold and wet, but while the excess of rainfall is due entirely to the very wet March, that month was warmer than the average. In April the days only were colder than usual, but in May both days and nights were so. The mean daily range of temperature was less than usual, the air was rather drier, and the amount of cloud was rather less. May was a very bright, dry, and cold month, and for the first twenty-five days had only 0·15 inch of rain, but in the last six days 1·20 inch fell; there was a slight fall of snow on the 13th.

The wood-anemone came into flower on the 27th of March, the blackthorn on the 4th of April, and the hawthorn on the 8th of May; the nightingale was first heard on the 23rd of April and the cuckoo on the 24th.

VERULAM HOUSE, OR THE PONYARDS:

BY THE EDITOR:

AMONGST the Subsidy Rolls preserved at the Public Record Office is one (Lay Subsidies 248-23) on which are entered the names of those in a part of Hertfordshire, paying the Hearth Tax in 1663. The heading reads thus:—"A perfect list of the names and summes arriseing by fyreharths within the severall wards or lordshipps of Gorham Westwick and Pray in the parish of S^{t} Michaells nere S^{t} Albanes in the county of Hertford due to his Majestie for halfe a yeare endinge at our Lady Day 1663."

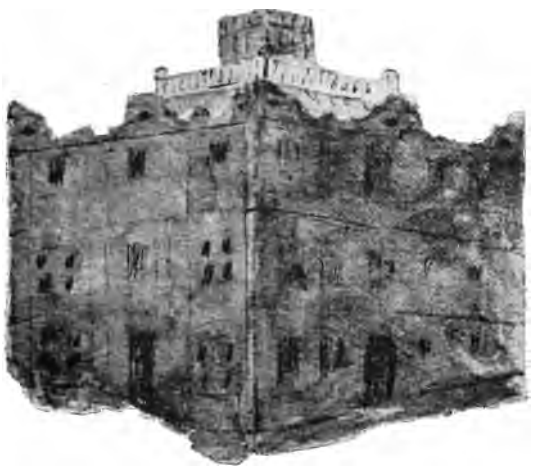
The first payment entered is made by Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls, and is "for 40ty fyreharthes in his dwelling-house called Gorhambury"; for these the sum of 2*l.* was received.

Following the entry of this receipt is one which furnishes particulars of the size of Verulam House, or the Ponyards:—"Memorandum that the sayd Sir Harbottle Grimston was heretofore likewise rated for eleaven fyreharthes more in another house in the same parish, called Verulame House, which is now demolished and certifficate thereof made into the Exchequer, according to the statute as in that case is provided; and in order to the rectefyinge our retourne as is directed by our warrant wee pray that notice may thereof bee taken, 11*s.*"

The house, which the Hon. Charlotte Grimston mentions as having been pulled down in 1665 (see Vol. I. of this magazine p. 20), was therefore already demolished in 1663.

The entry now brought to light enables us to draw an interesting contrast between the size of the old house at Gorhambury with its forty hearths and that which Sir Francis Bacon—finding the water supply at Gorhambury insufficient—had erected on the Redbourn Road. Aubrey's verbal description of this new house is very fully quoted in *St. Albans Picturesque and Historic*, and the reproduction of his very rough drawing of the house, given opposite, enables us to see how closely Mr. F. G. Kitton (in illustrating the volume just mentioned) has followed Aubrey's sketch.

The View of this Howse from the entrance into the gate by the highway, is thus: the respective sides answer one another. I doe not well remember, if on the East side were Bay-windows, which he, Lup. much affected, as may be seen in his Essay of Building. Q. whether the number of windows on the East side were 5. or 7. — to my best remembrance but 5. Of the Model I drew by memorie 1656.



AUBREY'S DRAWING OF VERULAM HOUSE.

A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

[Whilst cordially thanking numerous contributors to this list, the Editor is compelled, owing to the rapid increase of demands upon his space to omit some of the items so kindly supplied. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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THE INHABITANTS OF HARROW AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD IN 1642:

BY GEO. GRAZEBROOK, F.S.A.

HAVING in volume ii., at p. 109, given a very full list of the inhabitants of Harrow for the year 1523, I now submit a similar list for 1642.

The Act of Parliament, 16 Charles the I., granted that "four intire subsidies, to meet the distress of the Army and people in the Northern parts, shall be rated and taxed;—to be paid att two severall payments."

Goods.—"Every born subject of the King, also every Fraternity, Guild, Corporation, Mysterie or Brotherhood, Corporate or not Corporate, being worth 3*l.* in money, &c., also in plate, stock of Merchandise, all manner of Corne and grain, household stuffe and all other goods moveable; except the apparell of every such persons, their wives and children, belonging to theire owne bodies (saving Jewells, Gold, Silver, Stone, and Pearle) shall pay to every of the said Subsidies 2*s.* 8*d.* of every *l.* Aliens, alsoe every popish Recusant convict, or which are or shall be indicted for popish recusancy (unless legally discharged) or shall not have received the Holy Comunion according to the rites of the Church of England within one whole year preceding the Assessment—for every *l.* shall pay to every of the said Subsidies 5*s.* 4*d.* Every Alien, &c., not being contributory to any of these rates, and being of the age of 7 years or above, and every popish Recusant convict, &c of the age of 17, or being of the age of 21 years that hath not received the Holy Communion, &c., within a year, shall pay to every of said severall Subsidies 8*d.* for every Poll."

Lands.—"For every *l.* held in Fee, or by Copy of Court Roll, Annuities, Fees, Corrodies, &c., of the yearly value of 20*s.*, for every of said Subsidies 4*s.* of every *l.*: and every Alien or popish Recusant for every of the said Subsidies 8*s.* for every *l.*"

It will be seen that all the wage-earning class is passed over, and my readers will notice there were no Aliens then resident in or about Harrow—such always clustered round the centres of trade, nor a single popish Recusant within the parish, nor, I may say, any Guild or Fraternity subject to the tax. It is curious that no one on Harrow Hill paid on goods!

The title "Esquire" at this date is somewhat vague, probably it means a J.P. In a poll levied for arrears to the army and other debts of the nation in 1641, assessments were according to ranks, an "esquire" paid 10*l.*, and every "gent" spending 100*l.* a year, 5*l.*

"Gen" or generosus means a member of an Armorial family—"nobilis," and at this time very distinct lines of demarcation surrounded their class. "Gent" I conclude to mean the same, for I find in the lists of Disclaimers following Heraldic Visitations, they who had acknowledged themselves to be "ignobilis" were proclaimed by the Heralds in either form. At Bridgnorth, for instance, on the conclusion of their Shropshire Visitation, viz. on 20th September, 1623, after sound of trumpets, the Heralds read out the names and descriptions of 92 "usurpers of arms," and after each name shouted "no gentleman"; and the same was done in all the principal towns, and lists of the names were then put up in public places throughout the county.

It is necessary to explain that the sums named do not at all represent the values held, either in lands or goods; an antiquated scale had been established; each parish or constablewick was expected to return a certain sum, and the Assessors divided that total out among the inhabitants. Great complaints arose in 1601 upon the ludicrous valuations. Justices of the Peace, whose necessary qualification was 20*l.* a year, were charged at 6*l.* or 10*l.*; and estates stood in the Queen's Book at 30*l.* or 40*l.* which was not a hundredth part of their yearly value. The following list therefore shows the relative position of each man, but must not be taken as a guide to his actual wealth. It is evident that so heavy an impost as 16*s.* in the *l.* on lands, taking the 4 subsidies in two succeeding years, or 10*s.* 8*d.* in the *l.* on goods, would have led to great distress if levied on the actual incomes. Whereas the country could by no means be considered poor, "our sumptousness in apparel plate and in all things argueth our riches," and Lord Bacon said you will find "the Englishman is most master of his own valuation and the least bitten in purse of any nation in Europe"; and foreign ambassadors repeatedly wrote home the same description In those days people knew their neighbours' affairs, and "tempered the wind to the shorn lamb." I have found several instances of sympathy on the part of Assessors in

lessening the quota to those in distress, but the culmination was in 1382, when the trade of the country was much embarrassed, and so the land owners took upon themselves the whole subsidy!

HARROW HILL—

Sir Gilbert Gerrard Barr[t], in lands xx*li.*——viij*li.*
George Pytt, Esq., in lands xv*li.*——vj*li.*
Samell Waldoe, geñ., in lands iiij*li.*——xxxij*s.*
John Pond, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
John Jackson, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Richard Butcher, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
John Barnard, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Edward ffenn, gent., in lands iij*li.*——xxiiij*s.*
Richard Steevens, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*

ROXEY—

William Osmond, in lands xl*s.*——xvj*s.*
John Osmond, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
John Maynard, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
James Barnard, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Henry Martin, in lands xl*s.*——xvj*s.*
Gabriell Maynard, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Thomas Greenhill, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
William Greenhill, in lands xl*s.*——xvj*s.*
John Greenhill, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Thomas Smith, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Thomas Maynard, in lands xl*s.*——xvj*s.*
Richard Snape, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Jonas Garroway, geñ., in goods iij*li.*——xvj*s.*
John ffinch, in goods iij*li.*——xvj*s.*

SUDBURY—

William Page, Esq., one of the Barrons of th'excheqr, in lands x*li.*——iiijli.
Edward Claxton, Esq., in lands x*li.*——iiij*li.*
William Millett, geñ., in goods v*li.*——xxvj*s.* viij*d.*
John Brittridge, in goods iij*li.*——xvj*s.*

WEMBLEY AND ALPERTON—

John Cannon, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
William Page, of Botnoll, in lands xl*s.*——xvj*s.*
Richard Page, in lands xl*s.*——xvj*s.*
Isabell Snape, widd., in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
William Page, of Alperton, in lands xl*s.*——xvj*s.*
Thomas Page, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Raphe Wright, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
John Page, in lands xx*s.*——viij*s.*
Robert Page, Esq., in goods iiij*li.*——xxi*s.* iiij*d.*
Margarett Wright, widd., in goods iij*li.*——xvj*s.*

KENTON, PREESTON, UXENDEN, AND GREENEHILL—

Richard Page, Esq., in lands xl*i*.————iiij*li*.
Justinian Lane, gent., in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
George Rogers, in lands xx*s*.———— viij*s*.
Thomas Walter, in lands iiij*li*.————xxxij*s*.
William Page, in lands xl*s*.————xvj*s*.
Randall Page, in lands xl*s*.————xvj*s*.
Michaell Nicholl, in lands xl*s*.————xvj*s*.
Symon Wildin, in lands iij*li*.————xxiiij*s*.
William Greenhill, geñ., in lands iij*li*.———— xxiiij*s*.

WEILD—

Nathaniell Weedon, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
William Page, in lands xx*s*.———— viij*s*.
Thomas Page, in lands xl*s*.————xvj*s*.
Henry ffinche, in lands iij*li*.———— xxiiij*s*.
Roger Edlin of y^e^ Spouts, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
John Jackett, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
Robert ffremis, in lands xl*s*.————xvj*s*.
Randall Page, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
John ffremis, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
Richard Edlyn, in lands xl*s*.————xvj*s*.
Thomas Smith, in lands xl*s*. ———— xvj*s*.
Robert Hill, in lands xl*s*.———— xvj*s*.
Rowland ffremis, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
John Bunby, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
Margarett ffremis, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
William Crane, in lands xx*s*.———— viij*s*.
Thomas Bonnicke, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
John Weedon, in lands xx*s*.———— viij*s*.
Thomas Norwood, gen., in goods iij*li*.————xvj*s*.
John Seares, in goods iij*li*.———— xvj*s*.
Thomas Huddell, in goods iij*li*.————xvj*s*.
Rose Castleton, widd., in goods iiij*li*————xxj*s*. iiij*d*.
John Dwike, in goods iij*li*.————xvj*s*.
Edward Bugbeard, in goods iij*li*.———— xvj*s*.
Samuell Weedon, in goods iij*li*.————xvj*s*.

ASSESSORS—

William Warren, in lands iiij*li*.———— xxxij*s*.
Henry ffinche, in lands iij*li*.————xxiiij*s*.
Henry Newman, in lands xl*s*.————xvj*s*.
John Cannon, in lands xx*s*.————viij*s*.
John Smith, in lands xl*s*. ———— xvj*s*.
Thomas Page, geñ., in goods iij*li*.————xvj*s*.
George Winche, in goods iij*li*.————xvj*s*.
Henry Tanner, in goods iiij*li*.———— xxj*s*. iiij*d*.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY REV. O. W. TANCOCK.

(Continued from p. 64).

GADDESDEN, LITTLE.

Book i.	Bap.	1681-1736	Book ii.	Bur.	1743-1812
	Bur.	1681-1743		Mar.	1743-1809
	Mar.	1681-1743	Book iii.	Mar.	1810-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1743-1812			

GILSTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1727	Book ii.	Bur.	1727-1812
	Bur.	1558-1727	Book iii.	Mar.	1728-1753
	Mar.	1558-1727	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1727-1812			

GRAVELEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1555-1748	Book ii.	Bur.	1751-1812
	Bur.	1551-1751		Mar.	1751-1753
	Mar.	1555-1750	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1749-1812	Book iv.	Mar.	1792-1812

HADHAM, MUCH.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1592 1598-1682	Book iii.	Bap.	1748-1804
				Bur.	1748-1808
	Bur.	1559-1682		Mar.	1748-1754
	Mar.	1559-1682	Book iv.	Bap.	1805-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1679-1748		Bur.	1808-1812
	Bur.	1679-1748	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1807
	Mar.	1679-1748	Book vi.	Mar.	1807-1812

Book i. has suffered from damp and past neglect.

HADHAM, LITTLE.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1695	Book ii.	Mar.	1695-1753
	Bur.	1560-1695	Book iii.	Bap.	1776-1812
	Mar.	1560-1695		Bur.	1776-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1695-1776	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1812
	Bur.	1695-1776			

Book i. has been carefully repaired and bound.

HARPENDEN.

Book i.	Bap.	1563-1677	Book iv.	Bap.	1727-1777
	Bur.	1562-1666		Bur.	1728-1777
	Mar.	1562-1675		Mar.	1728-1756
Book ii.	Bap.	1677-1725	Book v.	Bap.	1718-1746
	Bur.	1677-1728		Bur.	1718-1746
	Mar.	1678-1728		Mar.	1718-1746, 1769-1772
Book iii.	Bap.	1704-1709, 1713-1717	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1768
	Bur.	1699-1717	Book vii.	Bur.	1778-1808
	Mar.	1701-1709, 1713-1717	Book viii.	Bap.	1778-1808
			Book ix.	Mar.	1772-1812

Book i. is written on parchment; it has no covers and is in a generally bad condition, the end leaves being torn off; the leaves containing the entries of burials 1596-1603 are torn out. The entries from 1670 are very few. The entries of births, marriages, and deaths are regularly kept up during the Commonwealth, and an entry on the first leaf records the appointment by the parishioners, with the approval of a Justice of the Peace, on the 15th May, 1654, of John Squire, of Harpenden, maltster, as "Parish Register" of the said parish by virtue of the Act of 24th Aug., 1653.

Book ii. is written on paper; the volume is in a very bad condition, the leaves loose and torn.

Book iii. is not a "Register," but a rough entry book; at the end is an account of fees received.

Book iv. has a few earlier entries of baptisms on the first page.

Book v., like Book iii., is a Memorandum Book, not a "Register."

HATFIELD, BISHOP'S.

Book i.	Bap.	1653-1713	Book iv.	Bap.	1713-1782
	Bur.	1653-1678, 1690		Mar.	1741-1753
	Mar.	1653-1740	Book v.	Bap.	1783-1812
Book ii.	Bur.	1678-1713	Book vi.	Bur.	1751-1812
Book iii.	Bur.	1695-1750	Book vii.	Mar.	1754-1772
			Book viii.	Mar.	1772-1812

Book i. is the Book begun according to the Act of 1653; the Civil "Parish Register" "delivered it to the Churchwardens" on "12th Feb., 1660-1."

Book ii. is a Burials in Woollen Book

Book iii. in part a duplicate was begun under the Act 6 and 7 Will. iii., c. 6.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.

Book i.	Bap.	1556-1657	Book iii.	Mar.	1707-1753
	Bur.	1556-1649	Book iv.	Bap.	1764-1797
	Mar.	1556-1656		Bur.	1764-1797
Book ii.	Bap.	1658-1707	Book v.	Bap.	1798-1812
	Bur.	1657-1706		Bur.	1798-1812
	Mar.	1661-1707	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1774
Book iii.	Bap.	1707-1763	Book vii.	Mar.	1775-1812
	Bur.	1707-1763			

HERTFORD, ALL SAINTS, with St. John, and the Liberties of Brickendon and Little Amwell.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1641	Book iii.	Mar.	1675-1729
	Bur.	1559-1648	Book iv.	Bap.	1730-1779
	Mar.	1560-1652		Bur.	1730-1779
Book ii.	Bap.	1653-1675		Mar.	1730-1754
	Bur.	1653-1675	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1837
	Mar.	1653-1674	Book vi.	Bap.	1780-1844
Book iii.	Bap.	1675-1729	Book vii.	Bur.	1780-1858
	Bur.	1675-1729			

The Church of St. John was demolished about 1680, and the Rectory appended to the Vicarage of All Saints. There is no trace of any separate Register Books of the Parish of St. John. Little Amwell was constituted a Consolidated Chapelry in 1864, and has Registers from that year.

Book i. is "for the parishe of All Saincte," and does not name St. John's parish on its title page.

Book ii. is a Civil Registrar's book.

The Church of All Saints was destroyed by fire Dec. 21st, 1891, and some of the Registers were damaged, so that a few entries are missing.

Books i. and ii. have been copied, and a complete index has been compiled extending from 1559-1891.

In Books v., vi., vii., paper books later than 1812 have been bound up with the parchment books of the earlier date.

HERTFORD, ST. ANDREW'S, WITH ST. NICHOLAS.

Book i.	Bap.	1560-1653	Book iii.	Bap.	1724-1791
	Bur.	1561-1653		Bur.	1724-1796
	Mar.	1561-1653		Mar.	1724-1753
Book ii.	Bap.	1653-1723	Book iii.b.	Bap.	1791-1811
	Bur.	1653-1721		Bur.	1797-1812
	Mar.	1653-1724	Book iv.	Mar.	1755-1782
			Book v.	Mar.	1782-1812

Book i. is somewhat imperfect for the years 1644-1653, and two leaves have been lost since 1830. It is now in fair condition. A copy of it was made in 1882.

Book ii. is a civil "Register's" book.

No separate Register of St. Nicholas is known.

HERTINGFORDBURY.

Book i.	Bap.	1679-1744	Book ii.	Mar.	1745-1762
	Bur.	1679-1744	Book iii.	Bap.	1767-1812
	Mar.	1679-1744	Book iv.	Bur.	1768-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1745-1767	Book v.	Mar.	1763-1812
	Bur.	1745-1767			

HEXTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1743	Book ii.	Bap.	1743-1812
	Bur.	1539-1743		Bur.	1743-1812
	Mar.	1539-1743		Mar.	1743-1812

HINXWORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1739-1812	Book ii.	Mar.	1754-1812
	Bur.	1739-1812			

To be Continued.

VANISHING LANDMARKS—LONDON, MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 92.)

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Spa Green, Clerkenwell.—Following upon the extension of Rosebery Avenue to a junction with Saint John Street Road, the London County Council have laid out and opened to the public a recreation ground in this parish. The new garden, covering nearly one acre in all, consists of four parcels of land, two of which represents what was left of Spa Green, lying between the New River Company's offices and Green Terrace. The terrace, built in 1827, is named after John Green, Clerk to that Company *temp.* William III, who married a grand-daughter of Sir Hugh Myddelton. The Company gave Spa Green to the Council in exchange for other land at Eliza Place, and the Council divided the Green into two portions by extending Gloucester Street so as to enter Rosebery Avenue. The northern portion of the Avenue has absorbed Myddelton Place, and with it the "Sir Hugh Myddelton" Tavern and "Deacon's" Music Hall, together with Eliza Place and portions of certain thoroughfares—including Lloyd's Row, Thomas Street, and Rydon Crescent. Part of the ground thus cleared, lying between Lloyd's Row and Rydon Crescent, forms the remaining two parcels of land converted into a public garden. The tavern had been erected in 1831 upon the site of the "Myddelton's Head," which Hogarth chose as the scene of his "Evening." In Lloyd's Row—thus curtailed—yet remains an old house on whose front, at the top, is the name in raised letters "Islington Spa, or New Tunbridge Wells." The house stands at the corner of Spa Cottages, which were built in 1841 upon the site of the old concert room, and, in part, of the gardens attached to the Spa. In Lloyd's Row (which is upon the Baker Estate, whence Baker Street, Pentonville) was made a new entrance into the Islington Spa, in lieu of the former entrance at No. 6, in Eliza Place, pulled down *circa* 1810. Eliza Place was a row of houses that stood along the south side of the footway, leading from Garnault Place to Sadler's Wells Theatre. The garden was converted into a spa only in 1826, and was again reduced in extent by the laying out of Charlotte Street. The Islington Spa is not seldom confused with the London Spa, and its nearer neighbour and rival, Sadler's Wells, on the opposite bank of the New River. It formed a highly popular place of resort during the second half of the seventeenth century, and was then brought to the notice of the quality by Lady Mary Wortley Montague. It seems to have reached to the heighth of its fame in the interval 1730-5, when the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, daughters of George II., frequently went thither that they might drink the waters. The "Humours of New Tunbridge Wells at Islington." appeared in February 1734, *vide* the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. iv., of that month. A view of the Spa will be found in "*Bickham's Musical Entertainer*," 1737. Gradually declining in repute

the gardens were closed for a while after 1777; a subsequent manager made a final struggle with a new bowling-green and some astronomical lectures during Lent. Then the gardens were finally closed and the ground was taken for building purposes. The spring, a light chalybeate, was yet flowing fifteen years since. The two parcels of land I mention above as having been added to the old Spa Green were purchased for 10,000*l.* by the London County Council out of moneys set apart for benefit of the public, under provisions of the Post Office Sites (Coldbath Fields) Act of 1889.

King's College School.—The School was, a few weeks ago, removed to premises near Wimbledon Common, where the boys will be provided with what they have long needed—a playground. The School, which, admittedly, has been a mainstay of the College, was opened in 1830, having for head-master Dr. Major under whose hands it speedily grew and prospered. Dr. Major retired after thirty-six years' service: his quiet unobtrusive labours meeting with but scanty recognition, whilst he was beloved by all his pupils, several of whom have attained to eminence. Amongst them I may mention Lord Esher, Mr. Justice Grantham, Mr. Justice Byrne, Sir R. Webster, Attorney-General, Judge De Saram, (Kandy), Mr. Bidder, Q.C., and Mr. J. G. Fawcus; the Bishop of St. Albans, the Dean of Durham, Canon Liddon, Canon Ince, Mr. W. H. M. Christie, Astronomer Royal, Mr. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, C.M.G., F.R.S., Director of Kew Gardens; Sir Alfred Milner, Mr. C. J. Lyall, and Mr. E. Hosking, I.C.S., Colonel K. Todd, R.E., Sir Charles Fox (engineer), Professor Saintsbury, Professor Skeat, Professor Bywater, Mr. E. N. Wix, H.M.I. of Schools, Dr. Gow, (Nottingham University College), Dr. Clement Godson, Dr. Owen, Dr. Davies Colley, Dr. N. Tizard, Mr. L. de Rothschild, Mr. H. Fargus ("Hugh Conway,") Mr. Anstey, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Charles Kingsley, D. G. Rossetti, Claude Calthrop, and, perhaps foremost in our memories, C. A. Absolom, of the Camb. Univ. (four years) and Kent County elevens.

NOTES ON THE CHANTRIES AND GUILDS OF HERTFORDSHIRE:

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 71).

St. Albans.—The fraternity or guild of All Saints otherwise called the Charnel Brotherhood was founded within the Charnel Chapel in St. Peter's churchyard during the reign of Edward IV. It was instituted for the maintenance of two priests whose duties were to say masses for the souls of the departed brethren, and the

one to assist the Vicar of St. Peter's parish, and the other the Vicar of St. Andrew's (now called St. Alban's or the Abbey) parish. This fraternity was a wealthy one, being of the gross yearly value of 23*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Amongst its possessions were the tenements called the Bear, the Bull, the Well House in Holywell Street, Lymberies in Holywell Street, the Crane in Fishpool Street, the Brotherhood House, and lands at Bowgate, St. Peter's Bars, Bernard's Heath, at London Colney, at Eyewood near Sopwell, and elsewhere. The chaplains, whose names at the time of the dissolution of the guild were George Denton and John Est, each had a yearly salary of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and after the payment of these salaries, certain obits, and other outgoings, the remainder of the income, was to be distributed among the poor. The guild also had parcel gilt plate weighing 12¼ ounces, and goods and implements worth 30*s.* At the end of the later certificate is a note setting out that the Crown since the dissolution of the Monastery of St. Albans was parson of the chapel of St. Andrew, otherwise called the parish of St. Alban, which was appropriated to the said Monastery, and the abbot and convent were always charged with a priest who served the cure there. The "Hostling People" belonging to the said chapel, the note continues, were estimated at 1,000 persons and above, to attend upon whom there was only one priest. The chapel was let to farm to one Thomas Chaddesley, of St. Albans, at the yearly rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and he had to find the priest; "which said Thomas forasmuch as the whole profit belonging to the said benefice consisteth only in privy tithes, which by the poverty of the people or else by the coldness of their devotion, as it is alleged, amounteth to so small a portion that it will scantly pay the wages of the priest, being but the sum of twenty nobles by the year. The matter was therefore referred to the consideration of the officials of the Augmentation Office with the result, as is well-known, that St. Andrew's chapel was demolished and St. Alban's Abbey made the parish church.

There were also several obits belonging to churches in the town of St. Albans, which are returned in the certificate of Edward VI. In St. Peter's parish, there was land called Thorpes, in the tenure of William Adam, worth 30*s.* a year, given by Alice Hawes, 5*s.* of which was for an obit and the rest for the use of St. Peter's church; a tenement with a garden called the Lamb given

by Richard Copcote, worth 16*s.* 8*d.* a year, 10*s.* of which was to go towards an obit and the rest for the use of St. Peter's church; and three tenements in St. Peter's Street in the tenure of Richard Heron, and others, worth 22*s.* a year, given by Nicholas Gefferey, of which 9*s.* was for the maintenance of the Rood Light in St. Peter's church, 3*s.* 4*d.* for repair of the causeway in St. Peter's Street, and 4*s.* 8*d.* for the repair of St. Peter's Church. In St. Michael's parish there was a tenement, worth 12s. a year, and another tenement with a close of half an acre, worth 13s. a year, given by William Bigge for the maintenance of an obit; also a tenement with a garden called the King Harry worth 17*s.* a year, given by Nicholas Geffre for the maintenance of lights in the churches of St. Michael and St. Stephen. ($\frac{20}{77}, \frac{27}{16}$, etc.)

Stoking Pelham.—There was here a chantry founded by one Henry Hurte at a chapel two furlongs distant from the parish church. Richard Shawe was the incumbent, aged eighty years and blind. The clear value of the chantry was 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* ($\frac{20}{69}, \frac{27}{11}$)

Stortford.—By licence of King Richard III., a chantry was here founded in the parish church by Baldwin Victour. The two certificates differ somewhat as to this chantry, the earlier one puts the number of housling people in the parish as 500 persons and the later at 700; and the one gives the clear yearly value as 6*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and the others as 8*l.* We learn that Stortford was a market town much resorted to by the King's subjects. Thomas Symson was the incumbent of this chantry, aged thirty-four years of honest behaviour and indifferently learned. ($\frac{20}{67}, \frac{27}{4}$)

Tring or Muche Tring.—There was here a fraternity or brotherhood, the date of the foundation of which was unknown, its value was 16*s.* 3*d.* yearly. There was also some land granted for a stipendiary priest or Morrow Mass priest upon which Thomas Frythe was then resident. ($\frac{20}{74}, \frac{27}{20}$)

To be Continued.

THE FINCHLEY CHARITIES—THE FEOFFEES' ACCOUNTS AND MINUTES:

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

(Continued from p. 68).

THE year 1800 was famous, the bread was of a quality to raise a riot in a workhouse, but the price of the quartern loaf was 1*s.* 10½*d.* The Feoffees organized a fund for the employment of labour. They spent 93*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for work on posts, gates, wood curbing, &c., and 31*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for "oyle and color" and laborers about the same. The tradesmen's accounts of this period are interesting as perpetuating the names by which the various roads and church paths were then known. Thus we have "the Dirt House Bridge Causeway leading to Five Bells," "Back Causeway from Green Lane to East End," "Causeway leading from Hog Market to Bull Lane," "Finchley Hill," "Grass Farm Lane," "Walk from the Moat Field, with turn gates to the Church," "Poor Tom's style," "The Church Walks," "Ducksitter Lane," "Grove Walk," "Love Walk," "Butcher field walk and stile," "Bush Causeway," "Mill Lane," "Brown's Well," "Hunter's Green," "Bald-faced stag on the Common."

In 1802 appears an item of 300*l.* paid for 434*l.* of consols at 69½ purchased out of savings. These consols were sold in 1805 at 57⅞ for the purpose of paying for the erection of the west gallery in the parish church, the building being found inadequate to afford proper accommodation for the families of the parishioners. The Feoffees, upon a consideration of the facts and circumstances, resolved to exercise their discretion in making a liberal gift on this occasion. They called to mind that the original intention of the donor was to preserve the footways to the church, and they "could not doubt that according to the true spirit of the gift, it would be highly justifiable to apply a part of the money towards the additional convenience of the parishioners when they arrive there to which it was adjudged so proper to facilitate the ways."

In 1803, upon the application of the parish to take a tenancy of the "Five Bells" for the purpose of converting it into a workhouse, it was resolved to grant a lease to the churchwardens, and

their successors, for the accommodation of the poor for 21 years at 20*l.* a year, but it was observed in 1807 that the premises had been allowed to fall into bad repair and that a portion was underlet contrary to the intention of the Feoffees, it being for the reception of the poor. Upon being asked to put the premises in repair, the parish desired to relinquish possession, which the Feoffees resolved to do.

In 1804, the warden reported that a descendent of Mr. Sanny (the donor of Sanny's gift) had left the parish without paying any rent, and "it is said unable to pay"; he recommended it should be written off as a bad debt, "especially as her progenitor was a donor to this charity."

After the erection of the gallery the church was repaired at an expense of 250*l.*, the cost of which was defrayed by subscriptions of 50*l.* each from five parishioners, on condition that they should each have two pews, one in front and one behind, appropriated to them in the gallery, which was done, and the pews secured by faculties.

Great objection was taken to the gallery being thus made a matter of private accommodation, and it was held that the funds of the charity had been misapplied in assisting to erect it, but it was pointed out that the space gained in the body of the church by the removal of those families into the gallery was an accommodation to the parishioners and brought the measure within the spirit, if not within the letter, of the founder's directions.

In 1809, the warden reported that it was in contemplation to establish in the parish a school for the education of poor children and wished for the sense of the Feoffees whether they would contribute out of the income towards such an institution. They took the matter into consideration, referred to the original foundation and the construction of their discretionary powers declared by the Court of Chancery, and resolved to allow 30*l.* towards the establishment of the school in question, and 20*l.* annually towards its support so long as the institution should be conducted to the satisfaction of the Feoffees. The Feoffees were afterwards duly impressed with the utility of supporting this National School, and resolved to grant a lease of a cottage at a very low rent; and from the same motives they made a further annual allowance by way of charity, during pleasure, of 10*l.* towards supporting the said school.

In 1811, the Feoffees considered the bill brought into Parliament for enclosing the Common and waste lands, and were of opinion it would be a measure of public, as well as private, utility, and they desired the warden to sign assent on their behalf. Subsequently a dispute arose between the landowners of Finchley and those of Friern Barnet over a claim that had been made by the latter parish to rights of Common. The Feoffees joined in opposing this claim and contributed 33*l.* 5*s.* towards the costs, as appears by the warden's account.

In 1812, the "Five Bells," formerly the Parish Workhouse, having become a "dangerous nuisance" was pulled down and three cottages erected on the site. Timber was cut down on the estate and realized by auction 278*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, the warden reporting that he had caused to be planted oak, ash, and elm trees, where the timber had been cut down. It appearing that an encroachment had been made on feofment property, near the "Five Bells," by the erection of a blacksmith's shop, the Feoffees ordered the removal of the same, giving an engagement of indemnity to the workmen employed.

An allotment of 5a. 1r. 35p. was made to the Feoffees this year, under the Enclosure Act, from Finchley Common; this was let to a farmer at 4*l.* 10*s.* per acre. There is a debit of 52*l.* 1*s.* for fencing and "quicking" this allotment, and a credit of 101*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* received from the "Commissioners for the enclosure of Finchley Common," being surplus money due to the charity from the saleof land.

In 1816, the rent roll had increased to 294*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* The death is recorded this year of the venerable Mr. Thomas. Gildart, who had been Feoffee for fifty years, having been originally appointed the 2nd of November, 1766.

In 1817 three of the old widows at the almshouses were reported as keeping disorderly houses, as being constantly drunk, noisy and abusive; after repeated admonitions, it was resolved to turn them out and let proper objects, steady quiet women, be accommodated in their room. The following year the warden reported the inhabitants as "quiet and comfortable," but there appears an item of 1*l.* paid to one person "for taking herself away" from a house.

To be Continued.

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 91.)

Tring and Wiggington.—Order, made at Oxford 25th February 14 James I. [A.D. 1616-17], with reference to the charity already noted (*ante.* p. 89); feoffees are appointed to adminster the trust. The document is nearly illegible in parts, and the number of feoffees to be appointed cannot now be read; they were to be "substantial inhabitants" of the places concerned. (*Bundle 7 No. 2*).

Stondon, Puckeridge, Christ's Hospital.—Order dated 14th September 19 James I. [A.D. 1621], by Sir John Leventhorps, Sir Robert Chesten, Theophilus Elmer, D.D., Luke Norton, Edward Cason, Thomas Newce, Esq., and others, made up on an Inquisition taken on the same day, at which the Jury presented that Thomas Fisher, of London, skinner, deceased, by his will, dated 23rd November, 1612, directed that his son, Thomas Fisher, should buy of his sister, Anne Sadlier, the "thirds" which she had in an inn called "The Bell," at Puckeridge, in order to make the same over to feoffees of the town of Stondon, the rent whereof was 45*l.* a year. He desired that 20*l.* of the said rent should, for ever, remain towards the maintenance "of the school there erected;" that 10*l.* should buy bread for the poor, to be distributed in the church at the discretion of the overseers; that 5*l.* should buy "books, paper, and ink for the poor scholars as need should require," that the over-plus (if any) should go to the repair of the School; and that the other 10*l.* should be paid to Christ's Hospital, half-yearly, by the feoffees of the town of Stondon.

The younger Thomas Fisher (who had become Sir Thomas Fisher, knight), accordingly bought the said Anne Sadlier's "thirds," and enfeoffed therewith Ralph Sadlier, esquire, Richard Wroth, esquire, Anthony Wroth, gentleman, and other feoffees of Stondon, with "The Bell," aforesaid, situated in Puckridge, in the parish of Braughing, and a messuage adjoining in the occupation of William Northage, a close of pasture called "Belcroft," containing 8 acres, with two barns thereon, in the parish of Stondon, two closes of enclosed meadow containing 10 (?) acres called Pumpeslands (?) in the parish of Braughing, a meadow called Puckeridge Mead containing about 3 acres, lying by the water course, in the parish of Stondon, ten acres lying together in the common field called Puckridge Field and one acre in a common field called Broadfield, and all . . . . . tenements in the parish of Braughing, purchased of Richard Fisher, to the intent of the said

will, &c., as appears by an indenture of 2nd October 12 James I. [A.D. 1614] made between the younger Thomas Fisher and the feoffees. The Jury also found that the said Thomas Fisher the elder, by deed of 31st July, 1600, let to farm to Thomas Penn, the Bell and other premises, to hold from Michaelmas then last past for 60 years at the yearly rent of 32*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* They found that this rent had been paid to the feoffees for the said uses till Lady Day then last past, at which date it was not so paid. The lease had come to John Brograve, and it was ordered that he should forthwith pay the half-year's rent then due to the feoffees aforesaid, and that he or his assigns should regularly pay the rent to the feoffees, or their successors, for the uses aforesaid during the residue of the said term. (*Bundle* 9, *No.* 10).

(To be continued).

LIST OF LIVERYMEN AND FREEMEN OF THE CITY COMPANIES, A.D. 1538:

BY EDWARD SALISBURY, B.A.

(*Continued from p.* 82).

SALTERS.

Thomas Cheney
William Spencer
Nicholas Waryng
John Donyngton
William Cocke
William Litton
John Sampson
Richard Rede
Robert Colwell
John Cockes
Richard Brock
Thomas Kyrry
Thomas Dechefeld
Thomas Beckwith
John Gosse
William Melson
John Garrett
Antony Hamcker
Laurence Wither
George Pergetour
Thomas Bacon
Richard Doe
John Browne
Richard Walles
John Scott
Nicholas Clerk
William Gunn
William Parker
Humfrey Bechi
Richard Denbold
Robert Pecock
Thomas Lytton
John Howland
Richard Wyther
Robert Wyer
Robert Cockes
Thomas Horner
John Flecher
William Stevyns
William Webster

VYNTENERS.

Sir James Spencer, Knight
Mr Garter King at Armes
Robert Barker
John Twyford
David Gythyns
John Hussey
Richard Hilton
Alane King
Stephen Mason
Richard Eddis
George Symondes
Thomas Gittyns
William Hancockes
James Staveley
Peers Partynton
John Chambur
Robert Parcar
Robert Wynke
Robert Chaffont
John Osbourne
William Morgan
George Plesans
John Gilmyn
John Chauntrell
Richard Grene
John Gibbis
Randall Barbour
Robert Benbowe
William Hurrye
Rauf Willot
Robert Smytton
Thomas Walcar
William Hethe

HABERDASSHERS.

John Hardy
John Sympson
Thomas Marbury
Thomas Lawe
David Woderuff
John Hasilfoote
William Blanke
Thomas Gale
Robert Baxter
Robert Raven
Thomas Huntloo
Edmond Shaa
Thomas Blank
Edward Dormer
Raff Westwode
Thomas Cherell
John Stourgeon
John Clamperd
Thomas Osbourne
Nicholas Spakman
Mathew Dale
Richard Aleyn
Thomas Atwell
William Cotyngham
Thomas Atkenson
Garret Hynke
George Tadlowe
John Lonn
James Page
Edward Bovere
William Buknour
John Beston
George Barnes
William Taylour
William Ostriche
Richard Crymes
Robert Clerk
Thomas Holland
John Yeldame
William Baylly

Raff Johnson
Richard Harrys
Richard Dun
Anthony Marler
Stephyn Cobbe
Martyn Calley
William Hobson
Thomas Lewice
William Roo
Herry Holland

Alysaunder Best
Bartilmewe Averell
Charles Horseley
Cristofer Cootes
Cristofer Harebotell
Edmond Love
Edmond Kirkham
Edward Butler
Edward Hall
Edward Morley
Edward Thornton
Gregory Conyas
Herry Austen
Herry Beket
John AWoode
John Bynkys
John Danyell
John Edwardes
John Geylward
John Griffithe
John Daird
John Ilerd
John Lame
John Peke
John Richardson
John Rowlys
John Silvester
John Smythe
John Trice
John Yerdeley

John Spakman
Laurence Eliott
Laurence Wilson
Nicholas Bowman
Nicholas Crispyn
Nicholas Gower
Nicholas Russell
Peter Thorpe
Richard Aburfurthe
Rauff Hart
Richard Bukland
Richard Cade
Richard Caward
Richard Costrop
Richard Flower
Richard Holland
Richard Lambard
Richard Medilton
Robert Bulle
Robert Campion
Robert Danyell
Robert Graunt
Robert Newport
Roger Wolhouse
Thomas Bracy
Thomas Hargrave
Thomas Laurence
Thomas Porter
Thomas Ripton
Thomas Waldyng
William Bower
William Bland
William Bulle
William Garret
William Johnson
William Kellett
William Pashemer
William Prest
William Smythe
William Vivyan

THE BROWDERERS.

Thomas Packard
Thomas Tiplady
William Edgravo
Thomas Yong
Richard Maister
Robert Edgrave
Thomas Bradley
John Medilton
John Harrison
William Ausley
John Lowthe

Richard Corbet
John Brown
Robert Ward
Richard Pereson
John Nevill
John Redyng
Robert Totty
William Mersse
Richard Hynnian
Denys Kyshole
Andrewe Halbot

William Rose
Robert Borre
William Chese
Edmond Thodson
William Johnson
William Smythe
Rogier Bansted
Harry Summer
John Evorsby
William Smyth
Bartholme Bryckilworthe

THE PAYNTER STAYNERS.

Thomas Alysaunder
Richard Callard
John Smyth
John Hethe
Richard Rippingale
Thomas Prior
Andrewe Wryght
Richard Gates
Richard Lame
Humfrey Harecourte
Robert Wrythoke

Davy Martyn
William Lucas
Thomas Christyne
Richard Hele
William Calton
John Wysedom
Thomas Hilton

Guy Benet
John Parys
John Child
William Blakmore
Robert Rowse

Fowke AConwey
Hugh Ewyn
Davy Plane
Laurence Underwood
John Asplyn
Geffrey Brown
Richard Welshe
William Camden
John Greenwood
William Chessherd
John Leedes
Thomas Spencer
Water Grome

Thomas Cobbe
Thomas Bulloke
Guy Cobage
Henry Lord
Thomas Uncle
George Dauntry
George Byrrell
John Feltis
Thomas Clerke
Nicholas Rogerson
John Pegryme
John Wolmote
Nicholas Wolmote
James Trevison
Thomas Gybson
Thomas Overed
Peter Marten

BAKERS.

John Colyns
John Robynson
Richard Stagg
Richard Morecock
David Johnes
Thomas Cleyton
William Squyrte
John Morys
Clement Towne
Robert Nyceham
Richard Brown
John Ottringham
Maurice Davydd
Robert Clerke
John Tayler
John Jackson
Richard Barley
Owen Williams

Agnes Best, widowe
William Ingram
John Bewyke
Sampson Cleyton

Robert Fytche
Richard Grey
Thomas Spencer
Lewis Heyforde
William Taylor
Richard Hart
John Hethe
William Brayfeld
John Lloyd

Reynold Johnson
Thomas Jacson, sen.
John Holbeck
William Alleyn
Thomas Lewys
Lewis Davy
Mathewe Water
Thomas Kyllingworthe
Morrys ap David
John Brasier
John Chalenger
John Marten
Thomas Jacson, jun.

John Bykerton
Richard Morys
William Benett
Cristofer Raynoock
Richard Silvester
John Lommesdale
Andrew Scartoke
John Jonson
Richard Grey
John Bernes
Richard Parow
John Richards
Richard Burneham
James Blakwell
Giles Gose
Richard Hodge
Griffith Johns
Rogier Hale
John Rondell
Thomas Walker
David Vaughan

YREMONGERS.

WilliamDenham,Alderman
Thomas Lewyn, Shiref of London
Robert Lyng
Robert Mannyng
Humfrey Baron
Thomas Parker
Richard Neele
Robert Downe
William Whitryche
John Fene
Thomas Eyre
Richard Hall

John Haskey
Richard Westmore
Harry Moptyd
Clement Cornewell
William Stanes
Richard Horsted
James Kettyll
Richard Slough
Thomas Bartilmewe

Robert Wenham
Richard Barne
Harry Warweke
Richard Benett

John Yeoman
John Steward
George Thorneton
Robert Cowche
John Felde
Thomas Parker
Robert Dykynson
Richard Chamberlayn
Humfrey Jenour
Thomas Barne
Christofer Draper
John Skenner
William Batt
Robert Corwyn

John Stocker Jekell
John Lawden
Thomas Lawden
John Berman
John Nevill
Robert Fermer
John Stanys

George Giles
John Styll
Robert Ferrant
Thomas Jaggard
John Palmer
Jaspar Save
Alexander Avenon

William Parker
Raufe Stage
Robert Chamberlayn
ffolke Lynggen
John Haywood
Thomas Bolt

SKYNNERS.

William Beale
Andrew Judd
Thomas Addyngton
Richard Stansfeld
Rychard Dobbes
Thomas Mydelton
Thomas Percye
Thomas Davye
Thomas Wanles
John Goldewell
Barnard Jenyns
John Wiseman
William Jeffeson
Vincent Coxston
John Bromeles
Symond Englyshe
William Naysby
Edmond Wheler
John Wolf
Rogier Banks

Henry Sushe
Nicholas Pavye
Henry Baily
Richard Bewe
George Aleyn
Thomas Heymond
Robert Colyns
William Gybbelett
William Clerk
John Warner
George Crowche
John Howe
Miles Parkyns
Philip Gonter
William Landesdale
William Hynton
Thomas Herytage
Rafe Preston
Thomas Coper
John Burwell
Edmond Backton
Raynborne Banks
Henry Hardson
George Forman

Thomas Orwell
William Johnson
John Cannon
John Smythe, sen.
William Howe

Richard Hackelett
William Chamberlayn
Richard Braunche
James Pacman
Ambrose Beckwith
James Stevyns
Richard Clyston
Robert Hodges
William Landeslay
Nicholas Bardeney
Richard Sushe
John Nycolson
John Graywytte
John Knell
William Henton, sen.
Nicholas Marstyn
Edmond Etton
Richard Ratclyff
Thomas Balthropp
John Jeskyn
William Hollyngworth
James Brakenock
Thomas Royse
William Stoddard
John Bawdwyn
Robert Long
Henry Bothe
Robert Harryson
Benet Lethe
Arthur Graveley
John Harte
John Payne
Humfrey Cotton
John Colman
John Penson
John Colyere
Thomas Sewell
Robert Plant
Richard Castell
Richard Ragdale
Nicholas Dalton
John Yong
John a. Deane
Rogier Medcalf
Thomas Smythson
Richard Busse
Thomas Rede
Henry Cutler
Leonard Mannyng
Leonard Gardener
Henry Medlam

Thomas Baxter
Thomas Pierson
John Gaer
Thomas Maughen
John Latwytte
Mathew Povye
John Smythe, jun.
John Fyner
John Holywell
John Danyell
William Derby
Hugh Grene
William Fletcher
Marten Denam
Thomas Wodde
James Banks
John Pursell
Nicholas Emerson
William Whitley
William Easter
Richard Lacy
John Shorton
Nicholas Marche
Thomas Davy
Thomas Hilton
William Humfrey
Henry Baily
Richard Studeley
Thomas Starkye
Cristofer Ward
Richard Stafford
Thomas Peyke
Thomas Yett
Robert Baily
Robert Huntley
William Fisher
Richard Mathewe
John Borne
Rogier Eyton
John Bayte
John Bromesgrove
Robert Talbot
Richard Cramp
John Warde
John Graunger
Henry Busshe
Christofer Button
Robert Robynson
Robert Franke
William Playne
Ellys Wayte

To be Continued.

DANIEL DEFOE ON HERTFORDSHIRE POLITICS IN 1704.

IN the report, just issued by the Historical MSS. Commission, on the Duke of Portlands' letters and papers, is the following interesting memorandum about Hertfordshire, in Defoe's writing. The author of *Robinson Crusoe* was then employed by Harley on a mission to enquire into the political feeling of the country.

"The county is under several characters; that part of it adjoining to Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire is whiggish and full of Dissenters. That part adjoining to Huntingdon, Cambridge and Essex, entirely church and all of the High sort.

" The Gentlemen of the Royston Club settle all the affairs of the country *(sic)* and carry all before them though they behave with something more modesty, or at least, carry it closer than in former days.

" There is a monthly meeting of the gentlemen of all the neighbourhood, the first Thursday in every month.

" They used to drink excessively and do a thousand extravagant things, but they behave much better now.

" They have built a large handsome square room, well wainscotted and painted; 'tis hung with the pictures of King Charles I., Charles II., King James and King William, at their full length, well painted in good frames 10 or 12 feet high.

" They have monteth of silver of about four gallons which cost them 50*l.* They raised some fines and forfeitures, which formerly were improved to the increase of drunkeness, but now they do some charities, and are much reformed.

" Here Justice ———, and the then Club, resolved the pulling down the Quakers' Meeting House at Hertford in 1683, for which the proprietor afterwards sued him and recovered sufficient damages to rebuild the house.

" Mr. Freeman is master of all this part of the county as to parties."

ARTS AND CRAFTS IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

THE Exhibition recently held at St. Albans by the Hertfordshire Arts Society demands mention in these pages, from the fact that the exhibits testified to the great improvement in the craft work done by the various technical schools in the county. Unfortunately the same improvement was not apparent in the fine art work. The Society is a useful medium for enabling the outside world to judge of the value of what is being done by the Technical Instruction Committee of the Hertfordshire County Council. The recent exhibition has certainly proved that the Committee in question is entitled to sincere congratulation. It is much to be hoped that the Society will receive the support it deserves from Hertfordshire people in general. The Secretary is Mr. George Barker, Kettlewells, near St. Albans.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CRANMER'S HOUSE AT HAYES.—At Hayes, in Middlesex, is an old house known as the Manor House, as to which there is a legend that it was once the residence of Archbishop Cranmer. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the house was, up till about 1860, the rectory house, when, together with land which had formed a part of the glebe, it was exchanged by the then Rector, with the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It has ever since then been in private ownership. I should be very glad of any details as to the truth or otherwise of the Cranmer story.—W. MINET.

VINEGAR BIBLE AT WHITCHURCH CHURCH.—Some of the readers of the *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries* may be glad to know that the church of St. Lawrence, Whitchurch, possesses a copy of the "Vinegar" Bible printed by Baskett at Oxford, in 1716-1717. It is a magnificent folio, measuring nearly 20 inches in height, and is generally said to be the grandest of all Oxford Bibles, but owing to the printer's errors, has been called "a *basket*-ful of errors." It was illustrated with some very beautiful plates, drawn and engraved by the best men of the day. The Whitchurch copy was given to the church by the Duke of Chandos, and is in its original binding.—HENRY R. PLOMER.

"NEMO'S" PLACE OF BURIAL.—In what graveyard would a pauper be interred who had died in a house situated at the western extremity of Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane? I propound this query with a view to directing additional light upon the much-discussed question respecting the identity of the burial-ground so vigorously portrayed by Dickens in "Bleak House"—the scene of Captain Hawdon's final resting-place, which Joe pointed out to Lady Dedlock. Popular opinion favours the metamorphosed graveyard contiguous to Russell Court, Drury Lane, as the spot Dickens had in his mind; but this is objected to by some for the reason that it is not in the same parish as Chichester Rents. The still-existing graveyard in Bream's Buildings is more probable, but it is not sufficiently distant from the Rents to justify the belief that the novelist selected it for "Nemo's" place of sepulture. A careful perusal of the story leads one to conclude that the burial-ground in "Bleak House" is about half-a-mile off, and if such be the case it seems as if Dickens had gone out of the parish, an oversight which we would hardly expect in the case of a writer who knew his London so well.—F. G. KITTON.

SOME EARLY REFERENCES TO HAMPSTEAD CHURCH AND OTHER PARTS OF LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.—I am surprised so few antiquaries have bought the splendid Calendars of the Patent and Close Rolls, now being issued by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. That we may search their excellent indexes I know, but I doubt if many have gone through the Calendars themselves, page by page, with greater interest than I have done. It is astonishing how many things one finds of the highest interest and value in them apart from the immense number of names of the clergy, which will enable the historian of nearly every parish to fill up the gaps in his lists. There is an immensity of information of a most varied sort, and to read the entries as they come is like reading a newspaper of the period. Take for example a few things which occur to me. Here at Hampstead we have always been told that the chapel, now church, was probably founded in 1461, when John Barton was rector of Hendon (the mother church) and of the chapel of Hendon. But the Patent Roll of 1333 gives us a grant

* William Duddeley, probably his kinsman, was rector of Hendon, with the Chapel of Hampstead in 1466 (Park 211).

to Stephen de Duddeleye*, the King's clerk, of the Chapel within the Manor of Hampstead in the King's gift by reason of his custody of the lands and heir of Sir Gilbert de Barantyn, a tenant in chief of the late King. Now this is the first we have ever heard of the de Barantyns having anything to do with the place. This piece of information I know to be new, and so, I think, may be the following scraps:

Pardon, dated 1379, to Thomas Orgrave, clerk, Master of the Hospital of St. James by Westminster, for crenellating, without license, a small tower therein for the security of its ornaments.

Grant, dated 1380, to the King's clerk, John de Wendlynburgh, so long as he shall be a prebendary at St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, of the houses and chambers now occupied by him in the tower called Le Bondehous, over the second gate of the Palace . . . . and a small low building, empty below, and on the left hand of the said gate contiguous to the prison thereof.

Pavage, granted 1378, for three years to John Croucher, of Knyghtebrigge, for the repairs of the King's highways leading from London to Braynford, to be taken at Knyghtbrigge, or elsewhere on the highway, but nothing is to be taken from ecclesiastics for goods ecclesiastical, or for those bought for their own use.

Pavage granted 1380, to Richard Cook, Richard Anderon, John Brakele, and Richard Parker for one year, in aid of the repairs of "Chauncellers Lane," and the highway from Portpulbrigg to Tyburn.

Then again, there is much about Alice Pereres, and her houses granted away, and in 1378 there is a grant to Sir Robert Salle of a complete harness for war, consisting of 20 pieces, all enumerated in a way which will gladden the hearts of Lord Dillon, the Baron de Cosson and Mr. Seymour Lucas.—WALTER RYE, Frognal, Hampstead.

WOODEN WATER PIPES.—In your *Quarterly Notes* there is mention of the old wooden water pipes (17th Century ?) of the New River Company. I should be glad of any details as to age of them, how bored, etc. I have one which was found, 15 or 20 feet below the surface, some six years ago, close to the New River Head, during excavations for a new street. Its end appears to have been pointed for insertion in the next pipe; it is a rough tree trunk without any pretention to finish and the boring appears almost as rough.—SID. F. STANLEY, 46, Chancery Lane.

STRAND SIGNS.—The Golden Gridiron, near the May Pole in the Strand, is mentioned as the sign of "Mr. Mordaunt's" house, under date 11th July, 1639—*vide* Report on Coke MSS. (His. MSS. Comm.) part ii., p. 236.—T.T.B.

REPLIES.

SCORY (OR SCORIE) BARKER (p. 93).—According to Faulkner (Brentford p. 38), he was elected M.P. for Middlesex in 1701, and again in 1708. The family occupied Grove House, Chiswick, for many generations. His name occurs in the Burial Register of Chiswick, under the date of August 22nd, 1713.—W. H. WHITEAR, Chiswick.

A PROTEST AGAINST HUNTING IN 1808 (p. 74).—Your correspondent, Mrs. Brightwen, has supplied you with an interesting account of a meeting held at Stanmore, on 15th June, 1808, giving, in full the resolution passed at the Meeting, and she asks if there is any record of the results of the Meeting. My grandfather, H. C. Woolrych, took a great interest in hunting at that time, and the following is an account of the Committee Meeting, held at the British Coffee House, 13th July, 1808, in reply to the resolution passed at the Stanmore Meeting :—

Resolved unanimously,—

That this Committee has, with the greatest astonishment and concern, observed, that several resolutions have been entered into at a Public Meeting, held at Stanmore, on the 15th ult. the principal object of which but too evidently appears to be, to stigmatize the conduct of the Berkeley Hunt, as "*unjust, unreasonable, and injurious.*"

That, it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Berkeley Hunt having upwards of twenty years regularly hunted their present country, and having never before, during any part of that period, heard of any such harsh complaints as those now alleged against them, or ever been threatened with similar interruption as that held out by the resolutions in question; and being totally unconscious of any recent acts having been committed by the Members of the Hunt, either collectively or individually, or by their Huntsman or Whippers-in, which could fairly justify such resolutions (and which in fact would almost equally apply to Fox Hunting in any part of England); they cannot but conclude that the charges alluded to, unless specifically proved, must be looked upon as void of any real, just, and solid foundation.

That this Committee is of opinion that there exists no good ground whatever for the assertion contained in the said resolutions, viz., "*That it is the general wish of the gentlemen and farmers in the parishes of Harrow, Pinner, Watford, Stanmore, and their vicinities, that Hunting should be discontinued;*" because it appears to this Committee that the list of names subscribed to the same, bears evidently no proportion to the number of landholders in that district, who have either openly avowed their partiality for the sport themselves, or have

resisted every application made to them for the purpose of their preventing it in others: And the Committee are the more confirmed in their opinion upon this subject, by the very liberal and handsome assurances of support expressed by a numerous and respectable body of gentlemen resident in, and connected with those parishes, who honoured the Berkeley Hunt with their presence at a meeting which took place at the Abercorn Arms, Stanmore, upon the 6th instant, as well as those of many other well-wishers, who communicated similar sentiments in favour of the Hunt, but who were unavoidably prevented from attending at that meeting.

That, as it is the fixed intention of this Committee to adhere to the resolutions entered into at the meeting of the Berkeley Hunt, held on the 24th of March last, by which the members pledged themselves to make good any damage which might eventually, but unavoidably, occur in the ardour of the chase; and as the members of this Committee have not the slightest hesitation publicly to declare their decided opinion, that the steps recently taken to prevent the Berkeley Hunt from continuing to enjoy the sports of the field (like other hunts in this country) originated more from private misunderstandings, than from any public-spirited wish to promote the interest of proprietors or occupiers of land, they trust with the utmost confidence in the liberality and general support of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, within the whole of the established district hunted by their hounds, and that they will be permitted without molestation to continue in the fair and usual enjoyment of that true old English, manly, and national amusement—Fox Hunting.—(*Signed*), F. Gosling, J. J. Todd, S. Marjoribanks, Wm. Way, H. C. Woolrych. —W. R. Woolrych, Croxley House, Rickmansworth.

I am able to give you some information as to the protest quoted in your April number, the circumstances connected with which caused immense excitement and ill feeling in all those parts of Hertfordshire and Middlesex that lay in the Old Berkeley country. It is quite certain that property was damaged by fox-hunting, and especially on the Middlesex border, and this fact was fully recognised by the numbers present at a meeting of the Old Berkeley Hunt held on March 24th, 1808, at which they "pledged themselves to make good any damage which might eventually, but unavoidably occur in the ardour of the chase." However this promise was not sufficient to satisfy the objectors to the hunt, and they, at their meeting at the Abercorn Arms, Stanmore, on June 15th, drew up the protest already printed by you. In addition to the names you give the following should also appear:—

Mr. John Scott.....Brays Hill, Edgware.
Mr. Abraham Scott.....St. Stephens.

Mr. John Crookford	St. Stephens
John King, Esq.	Aldenham Wood
Mr. Matthew Hobbs	Bovingdon Cross
Mr. William Child	Abbot's Langley
Mr. Thomas Barker	Leavesden, Woodside
— Babb, Esq.	Eastcot, Middlesex
Mr. Thomas Comerford	Beckley Hill, near Stanmore
George Daniel Harvey, Esq.	Stanmore
Mr. William Allitt	Moor Park
Mr. Joseph Field	St. Stephens
Mr. John Payne	Mount Pleasant, near Barngate, Hendon
Mr. John Cole	Farm, Edgware

The — Busk, Esq. in Mrs. Brightwen's list was William Busk, Esq., of Kendall's Hall, Elstree, and Mr. Samuel Ridge became one of the Committee. This protest was printed and circulated, and notices to forbear from trespasses in future were officially served upon all who were known to be in the habit of attending the Hunt. Whereupon the sportsmen held a meeting at the British Coffee House on July 13th, and drew up and passed a manifesto particulars of which are furnished by Mr. Woolrych in this number of your *Notes and Queries*. This manifesto did not tend to smooth matters, for as the Association of Landowners say in their report: "Their very principles of action were purposely misrepresented, attributed to false and unworthy motives, to private pique and personal resentment, and anonymous papers of a scurrilous and libellous nature were industriously printed and circulated by some injudicious members or misguided partizans of the Hunt." The foxhunters meanwhile seem to have persuaded themselves that they had a right on their side, and wished to try "whether their conduct was not sanctioned by law." Opportunities soon occurred—Mr. Ridge, of Edgwarebury, who "had for a long time been a considerable sufferer," was visited by the Hunt in the spring of 1809 "and fresh trespasses were committed upon part of his lands which had been recently hollow-drained, and were thereby materially injured. Actions were accordingly commenced by Mr. Ridge, against Mr. Salter and the Hon. and Rev. William Capel, the chief manager of the hounds," Oldacre the huntsman and Cowley the whipper-in. During the rest of the hunting season various trespasses of a more aggravated kind were committed, and fourteen actions were commenced, including those of Mr. Ridge,

six of which were in Middlesex and eight in Hertfordshire. One of these, Ridge v. Salter, came before the judges of the King's Bench; but the legal advisers of the Hunt "felt the pulse of the court, and finding it did not beat in unison with their wishes, let judgment go by default, which was done in the three actions, Ridge v. Salter, Ridge v. Oldacre, and Ridge v. Cowley. On the 17th July, 1809, the first writ of enquiry was executed before the Sheriff of Middlesex, in the case of Ridge v. Salter, and the jury gave damages against Mr. Salter of fifty pounds." No further steps were then taken upon the other enquiries, as on July 20th the main causes of the Earl of Essex v. Capel and v. Mr. Gosling came on before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury at the Hertford Assizes. The issue on which the case was tried was the defendants' plea "that the trespasses were not committed for diversion and amusement, but as the only and most effectual and proper way of killing and destroying the fox," but witnesses were able to prove that it was possible to kill foxes by catching them in traps or by shooting them; also Mr. Capel was shown to have asked one of the Cassiobury keepers who had employed these very unsportsmanlike methods of fox-hunting to desist from them, and as he still persisted had another interview with him, and said "I do not ask you not to destroy the foxes, but I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll send you a barrel of ale to drink success to the Berkeley Hunt," a remark which Mr. Serjeant Shepherd said reminded him of a certain Quaker on a merchant ship the Master of which, seeing a French row-boat approaching to board his ship, said to the Quaker, with an oath or two, "I'll run the fellows down." The Quaker replied, "Surely thou would not commit such a wicked action as to destroy so many poor people's lives?" "Yes, but I would," exclaimed the Master. "I would not, for the world" (said the Quaker), "have the sin to answer for; but I will tell thee what, friend, I would starboard my helm." The master did starboard the helm, and the boat was run down. In the court "The Lord Chief Justice treated the defence of Mr. Capel as frivolous and absurd, and even stopped the cause in its progress. . . . The gentlemen of the jury expressed their inclination to give exemplary damages, and with reluctance acceded to a nominal verdict, although assured it would carry full costs of suit." The same verdict, damages 1s., was taken in the other cases:

Earl of Essex v. Mr. Gosling.
Mr. Williams of Moor Park v. Mr. Majoribanks.
" " v. Mr. Robarts.
" " v. Mr. Salter.
" " v. Mr. Eades.
Mrs. Toovey v. Mr. Capel.
" " v. Mr. Salter.

In consequence of the decision in these cases, the Old Berkeley Hounds were advertised to be sold at Tattersalls, without reserve, on September 25th, and it seemed likely that the whole question was decided and the Hunt abolished. However "Almost the whole of the pack was bought in, and some of the very members of the former Club, with the same huntsman and whipper-in, again made their appearance in the neighbourhood, and thus a new Hunt sprung up from the ashes of the old." This action called forth the following letter, addressed to Lord Essex by some old members of the Hunt.

London, October 21, 1809.

My Lord,

Circumstances that have lately taken place respecting the hounds for many years called the Berkeley Hounds, make it necessary for those gentlemen (who were subscribers to that Establishment, and who reluctantly were obliged to give up that Hunt, in consequence of the opposition shewn to them by certain individuals), to declare that the present attempt to hunt the country is without their responsibility, and entirely against their opinion and advice. The undersigned gentlemen fully intended that the hounds, horses, etc., should be sold *without reserve*, at Tattersall's, on Monday the 25th September, by public auction, and that the whole concern should be then concluded, and are now taking measures to carry such intentions into effect. We have the honour to be, my lord, your obedient humble servants.—A. Cavendish Bradshaw, Gilbert Stirling, G. Robinson, F. Gosling, A. W. Robarts, S. Majoribanks, W. Robarts, Thomas Clive, H. C. Woolryche, J. D. Paul, R. Walpole.

When the Committee found that hunting was revived, they, in their turn, revived the proceedings against Oldacre and Cowley the huntsman and whipper-in, and on October 12th, 1809, damages of £30 were awarded against each of them. The actions of Ridge v Capel; the Marquis of Abercorn v. Capel; Mr. Drummond v. the Rev. Mr. Vivian were also proceeded with and verdicts given for the plaintiffs with £5 damages in each case. This was the state of the case at the end of 1809, and and most of the facts given above are found recited in a pamphlet, giving an account of the trial between Lord Essex and the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Capel together with a report of the "Committee of the Association," and pub-

lished by them, February 15th, 1810. How matters ended and how the huntsmen and landowners ultimately became friends again, I do not know but possibly some other of your redears may be able to finish the story of this important county quarrel.—LEWIS EVANS, Barns Lodge, King's Langley.

REVIEWS.

English Schools at the Reformation, by Arthur F. Leach, M.A., F.S.A. (Constable & Co.)

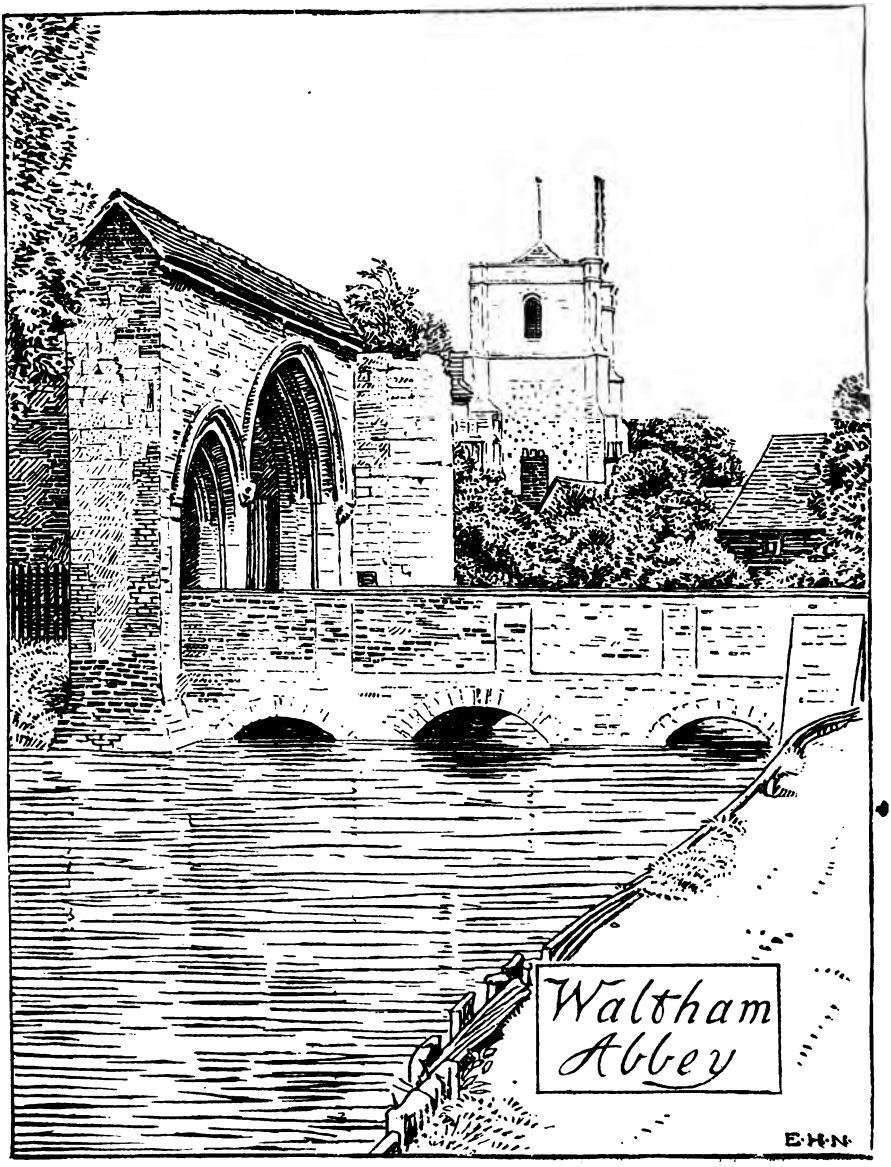
Mr. Leach is a patient researcher amongst original documents, and, as a result, his book contains a mass of really valuable matter, never before brought to light, connected with the English Schools. As to at least one London School Mr. Leach is enabled to tell us a history very different from that usually received. We refer to St. Anthony's Hospital in Threadneedle Street—the school at which Sir Thomas More, Dean Colet, and other worthy men are said to have been educated. London historians claim for it a foundation dating back to the thirteenth century, when Henry III. granted a Jewish synagogue for its support. Mr. Leach shows that it was founded, not as a school, but as a cell of St. Anthony's Hospital at Vienne, in France, and that the school was quite a late incident in its history, that having been established under the mastership of John Carpenter in 1441. The usually accepted story of it send is as faulty as that of its beginning, for instead of it being closed in 1561 it lingered on as a parochial Grammar School till the flames of the Great Fire burnt it down. In Hertfordshire but two Schools are mentioned in the certificates *emp.* Edward VI.: Ashwell and Berkhampstead.

Records and Record Searching; a guide to the Genealogist and Topographer, by Walter Rye. London: George Allen. Second Edition.

The fact that we now have a second edition of Mr. Walter Rye's handbook is in itself satisfactory testimony to the amount of recourse now had by historic enquirers to original sources of information. The book as it is contains many new features, and forms a distinctly serviceable guide to the somewhat intricate path which,—despite all that has been done, and is being done, in the way of calendaring and indexing—the record searcher has yet to tread. In fourteen chapters Mr. Rye tells us how to compile a pedigree, or how to unite the history of a particular locality, and, *inter alia*, of documents that concern the transfer of land, of legal proceedings relating to property, of State papers, of ecclesiastic and monastic records, of parish and manorial documents and wills. This said, the comprehensiveness of the book becomes apparent. Whether or not Mr. Rye might have compressed his work into a somewhat smaller compass is, of course, a matter of opinion; for our own part we think he could; but only a confirmed grumbler will complain of an occasional superfluity of words that are very pleasantly put together.

Fragments of Two Centuries, by Alfred Kingston, (Royston, Warren, Bros.)

As the fragments chiefly relate to Herfordshire, they demand notice in these pages. Mr. Kingston has collected together, in seventeen chapters, matter which helps us to picture daily life in rural England during the last two hundred years, and he illustrates his remarks with extracts from local contemporary records, many of them belonging to places in North Herts. Such extracts are often of considerable interest, but space precludes the possibility and quotation from them here. Chapter VIII., devoted to "Old Pains and Penalties," contains almost startling indication of the vigour with which certain old laws—the very presence of which in our Statute Book is almost forgotten—were enforced in various Hertfordshire towns and villages, till even the opening years of the present century. Flogging women and girls, for no greater crime than having nothing to do, was a spectacle that might often be witnessed on a market day. Mr. Kingston quotes an order for the infliction of this degrading punishment, couched in language so curt that its barbarity seems emphasized thereby: "To the keeper of the House of Corruption at Buntingford. This is to require you to whip Elizabeth Matthewson upon her naked body, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.—G. Jennings."


Waltham
Abbey
E·H·N·

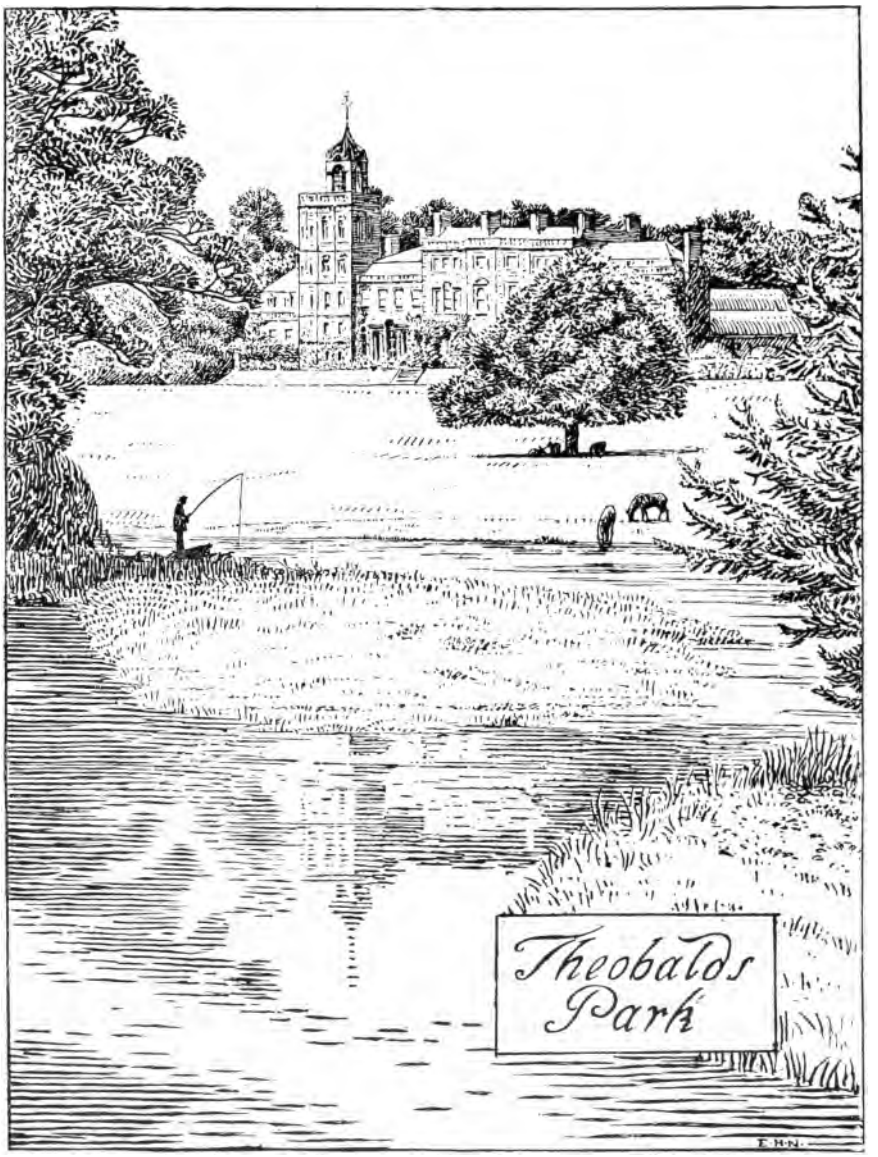
THE LAST EDITION OF "THE COMPLEAT ANGLER."

THERE is special reason for commenting in these pages, on the latest edition of "The Compleat Angler." It will be remembered that the opening scene in the book introduces us to "Piscator" who, on his way to Ware, overtakes, on Tottenham Hill," Venator," whose destination is the Thatched House at Hoddesdon, and "Auceps," who is bound for Theobalds. Then again the quaint lesson on fishing and the ways of fish is taught by the first-named character as he and "Venator" angle in the waters of the river Lee, between Amwell and Tottenham. These circumstances alone render Isaac Walton's delightful compilation (the first part of it at least) essentially a Middlesex and Hertfordshire book.

But the latest edition of that book, which Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has edited, Mr. Edmund H. New illustrated, and Mr. John Lane published, has a particular claim on readers in the two counties to which we devote ourselves. It abounds with illustrations of scenes along the route taken by the great angler and his companion, either as they were or as they are, and thus becomes, quite apart from anything else, a volume of the highest

topographical importance. Many places described by Isaac Walton, evidently from personal acquaintance with them, have either vanished or are altered beyond recognition even by a man who knew them twenty years ago. Of these, Mr. New has made drawings from pictures, in some instances contemporary with the date at which Walton wrote; but the majority of illustrations are drawings made on the spot, or from photographs. The examples of these illustrations which we are, by the publisher's courtesy, enabled to reproduce, display their merit.

Mr. Le Gallienne must not regard the prominence we give to Mr. New's share in the work—which is that obviously calling for particular remark in a magazine like this—as arising from any lack of appreciation of the literary skill displayed in the edition. His preface is delightful, and in writing it he has caught the same tranquility of style that rendered honest Izaac's production so welcome to readers of the seventeenth century, wearied as they were with fierce political combat and the din of civil war. We busy men and women of the nineteenth century—tired with business and tired with pleasure—need soothing as much as did our ancestors of two hundred years ago, and Mr. Le Gallienne affords us just the medicine we need.


Theobalds
Park

As a biographical composition the Editor's preface is a monument of patient research, and the up-to-date reader who thirsts for terseness, will do well to weigh his advice as to the spirit in which we must take Walton's long dissertations on things in general, spiritual, and temporal, that appear on almost every page of the famous book that has found a public for more than a couple of hundred years!

QUARTERLY NOTES.

AS we go to press there comes news that unless prompt response is made to the appeal for funds to buy, for the public, the beautiful Churchyard Bottom Woods at Highgate, they will be sacrificed. The value of these Woods to the present generation of London toilers has been already emphasized in these pages; to future generations, to whom a *rus in urbe* will be well-nigh impossible to find, their value cannot be exaggerated. We appeal therefore to those whom it so closely concerns to send what they can towards saving these sylvan glades from destruction by bricks and mortar.

* * *

Ere long there will be practically no rural spots within easy reach of London, save what are kept so by law. New railways, that enable us for a time to get rustic rambles more easily, soon bring with them the means for destroying rusticity. We commented on this last January in speaking of the proposed railway from Watford to Edgware, which aroused the hostility of Professor Herkomer. The construction of that railway is now sanctioned by Parliament, and will, we presume, shortly be commenced. It is to be hoped that resident property owners in the district will do their best to retain the rusticity of the neighbourhood in the way that we ventured to suggest.

* * *

Elstree, one of the places the rural aspect of which might be seriously affected by the new line, has just fought and won a very important battle on behalf of the public in regard to open spaces. By the Boreham Wood Enclosure Act of 1776, a width of 60 feet was

assigned to the roads; but as this was found needlessly wide for the traffic, a much less width was kept up as roadway, and the space on either side became grown with grass, bushes, and trees; then the owners of adjoining properties quietly appropriated it. But these picturesque bits of roadside were public property all the same, and so the Local Government Board has—after a due enquiry initiated entirely by the Elstree Parish Council—decided, and the encroachments which "riparian" owners had made have now been set back. We in Hertfordshire know how greatly these open spaces add to the beauty of the roads, and we, unless very unobservant, must also notice that they are in many places being turned into private property. Let the different Parish Councils of the County take example by Elstree and fight the wrongful encloser by the machinery which has been provided for them to safe-guard the public interests. Victory is certain!

* * *

Two interesting London communities—the Dutch and French Protestant Churches in the City—find a good deal of mention in Mr. J. R. Dasent's recently issued volume of the Privy Council Register of the reign of Elizabeth. The commercial prosperity of the people who, to avoid religious persecution, settled in England from France and the Low Countries, is, of course, a well-known historical fact, and has been well illustrated of late years by the publications of the Huguenot Society of London; but we do not know that it has been before recorded that, when in 1588, the country was preparing to resist the threatened attack of the Armada, those who sat at Elizabeth's Council table deemed it expedient to write to the "Auncyentes and others" of the two congregations mentioned to "deal" with those of their "natyon" dwelling in the City to contribute, "as their ability would well serve," towards fitting out the 10,000 soldiers which London was called upon to furnish.

* * *

They might well do this, for their success in trade had been phenomenal and their well-being seems to have been a special care with Elizabeth's Councillors. A somewhat natural jealousy on the part of English born citizens was thus awakened, and this feeling is also illustrated by Mr. Dasent's recent volume. The

Apothecaries' Company is told not to interfere with James and Peter Gerret, free denizens and members of the Dutch congregation, who plied their trade as apothecaries; whilst the interests of one John Dinghens, "a merchant stranger," whose free exportation of Kentish cloth was hindered by the Clothworkers' Company, was made the subject of a special letter of the Privy Council to the Master of the "mystery."

* * *

A good deal of material valuable to the student of London topography is contained in the Privy Council Register under notice. There is, for instance, an entry under date 30th December, 1587, which Mr. Dasent considers may fix the period of the first erection of shops on the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard. The Dean informed the Council of "a great annoyance to his dwelling house by reason of a void place along a pale near to his said house, being also a place (?) of usual passage and greatly abused with uncleanness;" and desired to erect at each end of the pale "some shop and convenient room . . . . only to look to the street in that void place that the same might not be so greatly abused." Their Lordships assured themselves of the Dean's good intention to put the shops to a good use, that he did not suggest their erection "for any particular gain," and directed that he be permitted to erect "convenient frames" at each end of the pale before his house, "as might serve for a shop or some reasonable room to work in," without "straitening" the street.

* * *

The permanent building for the Hertfortfordshire County Museum, on the site given by Earl Spencer, will, we hope, be commenced before long. The sum of 150*l.* has been voted by the Hertfordshire County Council towards erecting and furnishing the building, bringing the fund subscribed, in round figures, to 1550*l.* With another 400*l.* or 500*l.* a start may safely be made, and it will not be out of place in these pages to remind readers who have not yet contributed that their subscriptions will be welcome. The Honorary Treasurer is Mr. H. J. Toulmin, J.P., of St. Albans.

* * *

Welcome, too, now, or as soon as the building is fit for the reception of exhibits, will be any specimens illustrative of the archæology

or natural history of the county. Several such gifts have been received since the temporary museum has been open; amongst the most recent is the skin of a certainly rare Hertfordshire bird; the so-called "common" buzzard. Mr. F. M. Campbell, F.L.S., the donor, indentifies this as the skin of the specimen which, shot some years ago, was found caught in a hedgehog trap, in Cowheath Wood, near Hoddesdon (*vide* Transactions of the Herts Natural History Society).

* * *

Other recent gifts are those, made by Mr. Schmidt, of Barnet of the contents of his private museum, and by the representatives of the late Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Sandridge, of a number of casts of the seals of old monastic houses. This very interesting set includes no less than five casts of seals belonging to the mediæval monastery of St. Albans. From the same source has been received a rowel of an early spur found in a field opposite Folly Field, St. Albans, on the line of the ancient Camlet Way. Several other objects of antiquity, including coins, have also been recently acquired by the Museum. All are now receiving the Committee's attention and the majority will be promptly placed on exhibition.

* * *

By the way, the subject of Museums was one that formed discussion at the recent meeting of the British Association held at Toronto. Dr. Ami, of Ottawa, read a paper before the Conference of Delegates on the Museums of Canada; this was ordered to be printed in the Report of the Association, and will be read with interest by those, and happily there are many, who take an interest in the scheme for the museum which has formed the subject of our two previous notes.

* * *

Hertfortfordshire was well represented at the Association: by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., as President, and Mr. John Hopkinson, who acted as Secretary to the Conference of Delegates of Corresponding Societies. Sir John Evans devoted his Presidential Address to the subject of Archæology, especially to the discussion of that remote age in which we find the earliest traces that are at present known of man's appearance upon earth. Mr. Hopkinson

read a paper before the Physical Science Section on the "Monthly and Annual Rainfall in the British Empire, 1877-1896," a subject with which our readers should know him to be well acquainted.

* * *

The cause of Archæology in Hertfordshire itself will, we fancy, be advanced by a general re-organisation of the St. Albans Architectural Society which is about to take place. It is useless to deny that a strong feeling of discontent has for some time existed amongst the majority of the members as to the way in which the work of the Society has been carried on, and it is satisfactory to note that, at a general meeting held in St. Albans on September 15th, the Officers and Committee showed no desire to oppose reform; on the contrary they quite admitted that there was room for a greater display of energy in the matter of holding meetings and organising local excursions. Every one who knows Canon Davys and the Rev. Henry Fowler will readily believe that in the matter of these things, any want of energy on their part arose from lack of time and not from lack of interest, and now that the two gentlemen named are to be assisted in their secretarial labours by Mr. William Page, F.S.A., already one of the local Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries, we may hope both for meetings more frequent and less lengthy, and also for more opportunities of visiting, under the Society's guidance, places of interest in the county.

* * *

Those of our readers who are interested in old Harrow families will be glad to learn that a valuable supplement to Mr. George Grazebrook's contributions to this magazine may possibly be made in the shape of the publication of the first volume of the Harrow Parish Register, which covers the period from 1558 to 1653. An accurate transcript is being made, and if a sufficient number of subscribers can be found this transcript will be completed at once and placed in the printer's hands. The price of this volume will be 17*s.* 6*d.*, and we recommend all who seek material to illustrate the history of this exceedingly interesting parish, to support the work, and to send their names to the Rev. Walter D. Williams, Byron Villa, Middle Road, Harrow.

NOTES ON THE CHANTRIES AND GUILDS OF HERTFORDSHIRE:

BY WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 146*).*

Wakely.—There was here a free chapel "not far distant from the parish church." Its clear revenue amounted to 72*s.*, which the parish parson had for a long time taken. ($\frac{20}{61}$)

Wallington.—John Bowles founded a stipendary service in the parish church here to pray for his soul for twenty years. ($\frac{27}{18}$)

Waltham Holy Cross.—There were two guilds here according to the return of 1388. In the one, called the Guild of St. Mary, the brothers and sisters paid 6*d.* each towards the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine service, in the Chapel of Our Lady in the said town, for the health of the members of the Guild, and all Christians; they also provided five tapers to burn in honour of the Virgin in the same chapel, which on Sundays and festivals were increased to fifteen tapers and four torches. The other Guild was that of the Holy Sepulchre of Jesus Christ, to the funds of which the brothers and sisters paid 13*d.* each yearly on the Sunday before the feast of St. John the Baptist. They maintained the Charnel Chapel and paid a chaplain 8 marks a year to celebrate divine service in it. They also provided fifteen tapers and two torches to burn on Sundays and festivals in the same chapel, and certain other tapers and torches for the parish church. They also paid a sum of silver yearly to the poor. (*Certif. of Guilds, etc.*, 66 & 67.)

Ware.—Here was a chantry founded in the reign of Edward IV. in the parish church, and called Ellen Brambill's or Bromble's chantry. The chaplain was required to be a priest and to have a licence to preach. William Dosen, incumbent at the time of the dissolution, is described as being 57 years of age and of honest fame. Amongst the possessions was an inn called the Cardinal's Hat, and a chamber called the Priest's Chamber, in which the incumbent lived. The town of Ware is described as being a great thoroughfare in which, according

to the first return, there were 1200 housling people, and according to the second "at the least 1000" for the cure of whose souls there was, besides this incumbent, no other priest save the curate hired by the vicar. Out of the revenues there was yearly to be distributed to the poor 7*s.* 8*d.* at three obits. ($\frac{20}{66}, \frac{27}{6}$)

Watton at Stone.—There was a free chapel a mile or more from the parish church called "Whemsted Chapel." It is stated to have been given by the then late Countess of Oxford, as patroness, to one Goldingham, a layman, who had died about a year before the date of the second certificate, it was afterwards held by the patron, John Browne, who, it is said, had felled and sold 10 acres of wood belonging to it. The chapel which was "utterly decayed," was let to farm to Joan Carter, widow. ($\frac{20}{78}, \frac{27}{18}$)

THE FINCHLEY CHARITIES—THE FEOFFEES' ACCOUNTS AND MINUTES:

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

(Concluded from p. 149*).*

THE account of 1821 contains a payment of 25*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for the purchase of a "patent Caloper stove with flues to warm the Church in winter on Sabbath days." The Feoffees also provided a safe repository for the books, deeds, &c., "upon a new principle as invented by the late Earl Stanhope." It was constructed of oak and covered inside and out with tin "to resist fire by the oak between the two tin coverings preventing a communication of heat from the outside to the inside." This oak and tin repository was completed during the following year at a cost of 16*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, and ordered to be placed in a part of the Parish Church within a closet exclusively belonging to the Feoffees "in order that the Churchwardens may not interfere therewith." It was found, however, that there was no place for it in the Church, and it was therefore deposited in the National School house until a "more safe" situation could be provided. What eventually became of it

does not appear, but there is an item in the Warden's account for 1837 of 12*l.* paid for an iron safe at the Queen's Head for securing the Charity records.

In 1824 the Feoffees, by the death of the Warden, were reduced to two, viz., the Rector, Mr. Worsley, and Mr. Alexander Murray, but the new list of Feoffees was not completed until 1826 owing to several of those appointed declining to act. The two Feoffees surviving were required to attend the "King's Commissioners to be examined touching all matters necessary to be enquired into relating to the Charity, bringing with them all deeds and documents." It appears that the Rector and Mr. Murray attended and answered a multiplicity of questions to enable the Commissioners to make a full report upon this Charity. The report proved to be favourable to the Trustees and was afterwards printed and circulated privately. It is said to have "put to shame and silence the illiberal and groundless complaints of a petty-fogging attorney in want of clients, he being the tool of some private interested men desirous of mixing up the income of this Charity with the rates, as was unsuccessfully attempted in 1683."

The two surviving Trustees in 1825 determined to revert to the precedents of 1675 and 1699 as to applying a portion of the income to placing out the sons of poor parishioners to be apprenticed, such application of the funds being considered essentially more beneficial than a general distribution amongst the poor of money, bread, coal, &c. During this and the following year sixteen boys were accordingly taken from the National Schools and apprenticed to various trades, and it was also resolved that the keeping of the National School house in repair would be a proper application of the funds of the Charity. As it also appeared that without further aid from this Charity the National Schools could not be continued, it was resolved to increase the subscription to 30*l.* a year, and a further grant of 15*l.* a year was made for shoes for "those children who are regular in attendance at church."

In 1831 the cholera was very prevalent, and it was resolved that the Warden should be at liberty to apply such sums as he should think necessary "towards the purchase of drugs, necessaries and comforts towards alleviating the sufferers, or diminishing its [the cholera's] virulence."

In 1834 the Feoffees upon viewing the property adjoining the almshouses found that "the piece of orchard had from neglect become a barren useless piece of ground," and resolved, with a view of giving employment to the poor, that measures should be taken for reclaiming the land. In the account appears an item of 31*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* paid to parish paupers for work.

In 1836 the Warden reported that John Robinson had been charged before the magistrates with setting fire to "The Queen's Head," and that the Bench had thought proper to recognise the Feoffees as prosecutors; it was therefore resolved to instruct a solicitor of the parish to appear. It was also resolved "that the destitute and defenceless state of Robinson, now accused, by an accomplice, of arson, calls for the humane consideration of the Feoffees, and that the Warden be requested to forward him two guineas in aid of any legal assistance his friends may procure." The destruction of "The Queen's Head" removed a landmark of considerable interest. The first mention of the premises occurs in a Deed dated in 3 Elizabeth (1st March 1561) when it was known as the "Church House" and it was so called down to the year 1718; during this period it was probably used for parochial purposes and as a shelter on Sabbath days between the services for those parishioners coming to Church from the various "ends" of the parish. In 1718 the premises were let to a victualler under the style of the "Queen's Head Inn." The account for 1836 contains the following articles "Paid for labour in clearing the ruins of the Queen's Head after the fire, 19*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*" "Paid for contract on rebuilding 1,901*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, and 105*l.* to the Architects." These charges were met by the sum of 1,500*l.* received from the "Protector" Fire Office, and by the sale of 600*l.* 3 per cent. stock which realized 537*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The new Poor Law Act having come into operation, the Barnet Board of Guardians reduced the allowances made by the Feoffees to the poor people at the almshouses from 4*s.* to 2*s.* per week. The Feoffees took exception to the order and thought it expedient to make up the amount of the allowances enjoyed previous to the intervention of the new Poor Law Board. There accordingly appears an article of 57*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for weekly payments to the "parish paupers."

In 1845 the justices questioned the propriety of charging the

audit dinner to the estate, whereupon the Feoffees made a minute search of the documents in their possession, and resolved unanimously "that they are fully justified in continuing the course hitherto pursued," sending a copy of the resolution to the magistrates.

In 1856 the Feoffees refused to grant a new lease to the landlord of the "Queen's Head," and the following year the premises were let under the name of "Finchley Hall" to the Rector for the purpose of opening a school for the middle classes. The space of land in front was railed in from the road at the expense of the Feoffees during this year.

In 1859 the relations between the Feoffees and vestry being much strained, the Charity Commissioners held an enquiry and made a report with a suggested scheme. They advised that six trustees should retire in favour of others, and recommended that in future the savings should be deposited in the Finchley Savings Bank.

In 1860 the Feoffees' right to the use of a road near the Almshouses was contested by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, who placed a fence and gate to bar the use of the said road. The Feoffees pulled down the fence and hired a horse and cart to pass up and down the road to assert their right to the use of it. Had this appropriation been allowed to go on for about two years more the trustees would have lost frontages towards the road of considerable value. It is perhaps worthy of mention that the united ages of the 12 poor inmates of the Almshouses in this year amounted to 1082 years! The perpetual Rent Charge of 60*l.* a year in respect of Warren's first gift appears for the first time in the account for 1860.

In 1864 Poor Tom's field was cut through by the Highgate and Edgware Railway, and after much negotiation a settlement was arrived at which, according to the general feeling, was considered unsatisfactory. The Railway Company were to build a bridge connecting the lands 30ft. wide, to make a cash payment of 200*l.*, and to convey to the Feoffees a piece of waste land.

In 1866 the gates, stiles, and fences were put in repair by the Feoffees for the last time, subsequent applications from the Vestry for repair of paths and gates being invariably refused, upon the ground that the interference of the Feoffees was now uncalled

for, the duty of repairing the paths lying with the Surveyors of Highways. They were of opinion it would really be an aid of the Highway Rate and would not commend itself as a "good deed of Charity."

In 1879 an old tin box, containing certain transcripts of accounts and other papers deposited in the Church in 1784, was recovered by the Warden, having been removed to the parish offices when the Church was repaired. All the deeds and documents that could be found were arranged and deposited in a safe at "Finchley Hall" for safe custody; some were missing and it was thought probable that these had been burnt in the "old Queen's Head" during the fire in 1836.

In 1880 the inhabitants assembled in Vestry and memorialized the Charity Commissioners, taking exception, in various ways, to the administration by the Feoffees. Upon this the Commissioners asked for certain returns, had an interview with the Trustees, and considered their answers to the enquiries. The Commissioners subsequently informed the memorialists that there was no necessity to institute a local enquiry, stating their opinion that the Trustees had taken such reasonable steps as could be required of them for developing the Charity Estates, but they recommended the appointment of a new body of Trustees for the establishment of a scheme for the future administration of the Charities. Then followed the order of the Board appointing the said new Trustees; this was the first occasion on which a deed of appointment was dispensed with.

It will be seen that the relations between the Feoffees and the Vestry had become strained. This may, to some extent, be accounted for by the changed condition of the parish. In the old times the husbandman and his labourers, with the few resident gentry, formed the population, amongst whom the Warden and Feoffees had been wont to go in and out in neighbourly fashion, listening to grievances, settling disputes, and administering personally to the wants of the poor; but afterwards the parish began to be thickly populated by a different class of residents, and the Feoffees themselves were largely engaged in their own professional or business pursuits, so could not personally, and day by day, administer the affairs of the charity, as their predecessors had done.

It is not improbable that one cause for the growing discontent of the parishioners may have arisen from the discontinuance, since 1857, of the Audit Meeting and Dinner, at which it had been the custom to invite the officers of the parish to be present at the passing of the accounts. This plan had been followed certainly from the year 1668; although the parishioners had no vote or voice in passing the accounts, the fact of being represented thereat was well calculated to inspire the Vestry with confidence. It is also the case that the Feoffees did not always show that courtesy to the Vestry which the parishioners had every right to claim. Yet on the whole I think the Trust has been administered with judgment and discretion during a long series of years.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY REV. O. W. TANCOCK.

(Continued from p. 143).

HITCHIN.

Book i.	Bap.	1562-1653	Book iv.	Bap.	1747-1800
	Bur.	1562-1653		Bur.	1747-1800
	Mar.	1562-1653		Mar.	1747-1753
Book ii.	Bap.	1665-1680	Book v.	Bap.	1801-1812
	Bur.	1665-1680		Bur.	1801-1812
	Mar.	1665-1680	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1776
Book iii.	Bap.	1679-1746	Book vii.	Mar.	1776-1811
	Bur.	1679-1746	Book viii.	Mar.	1811-1812
	Mar.	1679-1746			

The Book of the civil "Register" from 1653 does not now exist; Book i. has about twelve occasional entries between 1663 and 1665. On Nov. 8. 1667 "Will. Gibbs, Vic. of Hitchin" and nine other persons certified that "the regestry for Christnings Marriages and Burialls in the Parish of Hitchin . . . . through the carelessness and neglect of former Regesters is wholly lost for the space of seventeen yeares & upwards last past, from Febr. 1, 1648/9 to Aug. 1. 1665." Cf *Herts Genealoglist.* ii. p. 165. Book iii. is a duplicate of ii. for about a year.

MINSDEN.

This was a chapel in the parish of Hitchin, long since in ruins. It is not mentioned in Parl. Return of 1830-3. No Registers are known, but Transcripts for the years 1609-10; and from Mich. 1620 to Sep. 1641, with only one gap, 1630-31, exist and have been printed by Mr. W. Brigg, *Herts Genealogist*, ii. 289-296.

HORMEAD, GREAT.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1724	Book ii.	Bur.	1725-1812
	Bur.	1538-1724		Mar.	1725-1753
	Mar.	1538-1724	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1783
Book ii.	Bap.	1725-1812	Book iv.	Mar.	1784-1812

HORMEAD, LITTLE.

Book i.	Bap.	1588-1679	Book ii.	Bur.	1679-1812
	Bur.	1588-1679		Mar.	1679-1753
	Mar.	1588-1679	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1811
Book ii.	Bap.	1679-1812			

HUNSDON.

Book i.	Bap.	1546-1675	Book iii.	Bap.	1734-1812
	Bur.	1546-1679		Bur.	1734-1812
	Mar.	1546-1674		Mar.	1734-1753
Book ii.	Bap.	1679-1730	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1772
	Bur.	1679-1730	Book v.	Mar.	1772-1812
	Mar.	1680-1729			

Book i. was "rather dilapidated" but in 1896 was excellently rebound.

ICKLEFORD.

[Book i.	Bap.	1653-1748	Book ii.	Bur.	1749-1812
	Bur.	1653-1748		Mar.	1749-1755
	Mar.	1653-1748]	Book iii.	Mar.	1756-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1749-1812			

Book i. was in existence in 1830; it was a civil "Register's" book with a gap from 1664-1671. "What has become of it no one seems to know." The present Rector has been unable to ascertain; a further inquiry should be made.

IPPOLYTS, ST.

Book i.	Bap.	1711-1750	Book ii.	Bur.	1750-1812
	Bur.	1711-1750		Mar.	1750-1753
	Mar.	1711-1750	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1750-1812			

KELSHALL.

Book i.	Bap.	1538-1734	Book ii.	Bur.	1700-1812
	Bur.	1538-1734		Mar.	1691-1695
	Mar.	1538-1687			1700-1753
		1695-1734	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1700-1812			

"The overlapping is due to the Transcription of portions of Book i. into the later Book ii."

KENSWORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1615-1781	Book ii.	Bur.	1782-1812
	Bur.	1615-1781	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1805
	Mar.	1616-1753	Book iv.	Mar.	1806-1810
Book ii.	Bap.	1782-1812			

KIMPTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1777	Book ii.	Bap.	1777-1812
	Bur.	1559-1777		Bur.	1777-1812
	Mar.	1559-1753	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812

KINGS LANGLEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1630	Book iii.	Bur.	1700-1732
	Bur.	1558-1630		Mar.	1700-1732
	Mar.	1558-1630	Book iv.	Bap.	1733-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1631-1699		Bur.	1733-1812
	Bur.	1631-1699		Mar.	1733-1753
	Mar.	1631-1699	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1760
Book iii.	Bap.	1700-1732	Book vi.	Mar.	1760-1812

KNEBWORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1606-1702	Book ii.	Mar.	1703-1753
	Bur.	1606-1702	Book iii.	Bap.	1709-1812
	Mar.	1606-1702		Bur.	1709-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1703-1812		Mar.	1709-1753
	Bur.	1703-1812	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1812

Book iii. is a "clearly written copy of Book ii." In Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, W.C., is a "Register of Knebworth," "Jones Coll. MSS. B 21." This is an original Paper Book, about 11 in. by 8 in. in bad condition, "found among some old waste papers in a private house." It consists of 36 folios loose and is a "Mixed" Register from Sep. 29, 1596, to 1599, on fol. 1, and from 1606 to 1719 on fols. 2-30, but with a gap 1650-1663; fols. 31-36 contain most interesting Churchwardens accounts from 1599 to 1609.

LAYSTON.

The Return of 1830-3 gives the following:

Book i. Book ii. Book iii. Book iv.	Bap.	1563-1800	Book v.	Bap.	1801-1812
	Bur.	1563-1800		Bur.	1801-1812
	Mar.	1563-1753	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1812

There is no Return of this parish in the Book of Terriers of the Archdeaconry, and we have not been able to obtain one—we hope to receive details for later insertion.

LETCHWORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1695-1748	Book ii.	Mar.	1749-1754
	Bur.	1695-1748	Book iii.	Bap.	1807-1812
	Mar.	1696-1747		Bur.	1807-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1749-1806	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1805
	Bur.	1749-1804			

"Book i. seems to have been copied from some older books"; this Book i. is not given in the Return of 1830; it would seem to be another instance of a book having been recovered.

LILLEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1711-1812	Book i.	Mar.	1711-1752
	Bur.	1711-1812	Book ii.	Mar.	1754-1812

MEESDEN.

[Book i.	Bap.	1737-1812		[Book ii.	Mar.	1797-1812]	
	Bur.	1737-1812]					

These Books are given in the Return of 1830, with a note; "No other registers can be found." At the present time (1897) there is no trace to be found of these books, and they seem to have been missing before 1891. Inquiry and search are being made.

MUNDEN, GREAT.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1682		Book ii.	Mar.	1687-1753	
	Bur.	1558-1682		Book iii.	Bap.	1788-1812	
	Mar.	1558-1682			Bur.	1788-1812	
Book ii.	Bap.	1678-1787		Book iv.	Mar.	1788-1812	
	Bur.	1678-1787					

Book ii. begun as a "Burials in Woollen" book "interrupts" or overlaps Book i.

MUNDEN, LITTLE.

Book i.	Bap.	1680-1812		Book i.	Mar.	1680-1753	
	Bur.	1680-1812		Book ii.	Mar.	1754-1812	

MYMMS, NORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1565-1567		Book iv.	Mar.	1725-1753	
Book ii.	Bap.	1656-1725		Book v.	Bap.	1755-1793	
	Bur.	1656-1725		Book vi.	Bap.	1793-1812	
	Mar.	1656-1725		Book vii.	Bur.	1755-1810	
Book iii.	Bur.	1679-1749		Book viii.	Bur.	1810-1812	
Book iv.	Bap.	1725-1755		Book ix.	Mar.	1754-1812	
	Bur.	1725-1755					

Book i. "is merely a long strip of Parchment, containing entries of about two years": "it is carefully preserved." No mention of it occurs in the Return of 1830-33. Book iii. is a Burials in Woollen book.

NEWNHAM.

Book i.	Bap.	1676-1805		Book ii.	Bap.	1802-1812	
	Bur.	1706-1805			Bur.	1809-1812	
	Mar.	1676-1753		Book iii.	Mar.	1755-1808	

Baptisms 1802-1805 are in Book i. and also in Book ii. There are Bishop's Transcripts for 1581, 1592, 1596, 1599, and 1629.

NORTHAW.

[The Return of 1830 was as follows.]

Books i. & ii.	Bap.	1564-1745		Book iv.	Bap.	1745-1793	
	Bur.	1564-1678			Mar.	1746-1750	
	Mar.	1564-1744		Books v. & vi.	Bap.	1794-1812	
Book iii.	Bur.	1678-1812		Book vii.	Mar.	1754-1812	

This Church was destroyed by fire on Febr. 20. 1881: all these Register Books were much damaged, and the later Registers also.

Of Books i. ii. iv. v. vi. some shrivelled and burnt leaves remain, on which few entries are now legible. Books iii. and vii. have edges burnt and leaves damaged, but most of the entries are legible. Great care has been given to the preservation of what remains.

To be Continued.

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON.)

June, 1897.—Temperature: min., 43·3° on 10th; max., 87·8° on 24th; range, 44·5°. Rainfall, 1·87 inches on 11 days; max., 0·68 in. on 8th.

July.—Temperature: min., 44·0° on 8th; max., 83·6° on 24th; range, 39·6°. Rainfall, 0·64 inch on 8 days; max., 0·38 in. on 19th.

August.—Temperature: min., 48·1° on 13th; max., 88·4° on 5th; range, 40·3°. Rainfall, 2·92 inches on 16 days; max., 0·76 in. on 8th.

Summer.—Temperature: min., 43·3° on 10th June; max., 88·4° on 5th August; range, 45·1°. Rainfall, 5·43 inches on 35 days; max., 0·76 in. on 8th August.

The rainfall during the summer was 1·18 inch below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

June. — Temperature: mean, 59·5°; daily range, 16·8°; min., 41·6° on 10th; max., 82·6° on 24th; extreme range, 41·0°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 78 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·4. Rainfall, 2·66 inches on 12 days; max., 0·90 in. on 8th.

July.—Temperature: mean, 62·8°; daily range, 19·1°; min., 43·1° on 8th; max., 81·0° on 24th; extreme range, 37·9°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 69 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 5·3. Rainfall, 0·60 inch on 6 days; max., 0·30 in. on 26th.

August.—Temperature: mean, 61·4°; daily range, 17·7°; min., 47·6° on 26th; max., 84·7° on 4th; extreme range, 37·1° Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 78 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·0. Rainfall, 2·89 inches on 17 days; max., 0·50 in. on 26th.

Summer.—Temperature: mean, 61·4°; daily range, 17·7°; min., 41·6° on 10th June; max., 87·4° on 4th August; extreme

range, 43·1°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 75 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·2. Rainfall, 6·15 inches on 35 days; max., 0·90 in. on 8th June.

The summer of 1897 was very warm, but while July and August were each at least two degrees above the average, June was only about half a degree above it. Both days and nights were warmer than usual, but the excess of temperature is more due to the warmth of the days than to that of the nights; the mean daily range of temperature was therefore considerable. The air was more humid than usual, except in July, when it was unusually dry. The sky was of the average brightness in June, very bright in July, but in August rather cloudy. The rainfall was 1·70 inch below the average for the ten years 1887-96, this being due entirely to the very small amount gauged in July, in which month there was rain only on 5th, 6th, 19th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, half the rain in the month falling during a thunderstorm on the 26th. The heavy rainfall in August was chiefly due to thunderstorms, which were frequent, some being very severe.

EALING CHURCH A HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS AGO.

BY MARK W. BULLEN.

THE Rev. William Cole, sometime Vicar of St. Clements', Cambridge, collector of trifles, antiquarian and otherwise, has left an account of Ealing Church [Brit. Mus. Add. M.S. 5845] which may interest some of the readers of the *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*. The passages in brackets are a few odd notes by myself in commentary of Cole, and of less importance; in point of fact archæological cinders.

"April 21, 1773, spending two or three days with Mr. Gulston at Ealing Grove, I took the following memoranda in the Church where I read prayers one morning for the curate who was absent. The old and venerable Bishop of Rochester was at Prayers and seemed very hearty for so ancient a man.

The Church is a modern Fabrick of Brick with a square tower at the West end, on the North side of which is a Vestry with a

chimney in it. It has two side aisles. The altar is remarkably plain, only wainscoted, and Moses and Aaron painted on the sides with the Decalogue. A very handsome pulpit or desk stands just before it and fronts the West door, but, in my opinion, a very indecent situation. [The old church of Ealing fell down in 1729, the one in which Cole helped the curate over the morning service was completed about 1739, and was enlarged and altered in 1860. Moses and Aaron have disappeared after hiding the Ten Commandments, for these latter I found with difficulty on one of the pillars of an apse which has taken the place of the old chancel.]

The church was rebuilt some 30 years ago or more when they took a sum of money from a French woman to whom the parish granted an annuity not thinking that she would long enjoy it [was "charity thinketh no evil" any part of that before mentioned morning service?] However, the old woman is still living and she has had her money paid her over and over again to the great perplexity of the parish.

Under the South gallery of the church near the West end of the South aisle is a small mural monument of Alabaster with an hour glass, death's head, and cross bones by way of ornament upon it, with three different texts of Scripture likewise on it, one of which is, 'I had rather be a door keeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the seats of wickedness,' Psalms lxxxiv. 10. This monument was erected by Elizabeth | Taverner in memory of her Husband Richard Taverner Esq^{re} which died the 13 | of September 1638, having lived Vicar of this Parish 25 years and was married | to his wife 23 years. [This monument is still in the church.] The oddity and absurdity of this Squire-Parson's inscription struck me so much as to occasion my taking this and two or three others in the church. I presume that he was a descendant of the ever memorable Richard Taverner Esq^{re} of Benet College, in Cambridge [more commonly called Corpus or Corpus Christi], who being Sheriff of Oxfordshire often preached at St. Mary's in Oxford with his sword by his side, thus uniting the scriptural and temporal sword together, and so imitated by this Vicar-Esquire.

Immediately before the rails of the altar, exactly in the middle of the head of the stone with the arms covered by the pulpit, lie a

large slab with this inscription : Elizabeth Wife of John Maynard Serjeant at Law was buried the 4 Day of January 1654. [The Sergeant himself and his first wife Jane are said both to be buried at Ealing, but I have not been able to find any memorial of them. The stone, which Cole mentions, together with one in memory of Dame Jane Rawlinson, died 1712, widow of Sir William Rawlinson, Sergeant at Law, with many others, has been turned into the churchyard, by what right I know not. Do the clergy ever remember that their predecessors have received valuable consideration for these graves with a covenant for quiet possession, if ever there was one?] I suppose this Sergeant Maynard was the person who at the Revolution was preferred by K. William and recorded by that old gossip Bishop Burnet. I saw many years ago at Lady Barnardiston's at Kelton, in Suffolk, an original full length picture of this Republican Sergeant, being one of the tallest, lankest, tristest figures I ever beheld.

On the wall of North aisle, under the gallery near the East end, is fixed the brass portraiture of a man and his wife, kneeling behind him are three sons and behind her five daughters, and above their heads this coat of arms on a brass shield, viz., a fesse between six Fleur de Lis; under them is this inscription in brass, the precatory form at the end erased and the whole taken from some flat stone, probably in the old church. Here under lyeth Richard Amondesham otherwise called | Awnshan some Tyme Mercer and Marchaunt of the | Staple of Calys and Kateryn his Wyff on whose souls Jhu have Mercy. Amen. [This brass has been let into a substantial slab of oak, and is at present near the door of the vestry. Cole gives a sketch of the arms, a fess between six Fleur de Lys, three and three; this is wrong, they are two, two and two, the middle pair being on the fess]. Near this, on a plain ordinary white marble mural monument, probably preserved from the old church: John Boowman, B.D., Chancellor of the Cathedral | Church of S^{t} Paull and Parson of this Parish lyeth | here under who in his Life Tyme was a sin | cere and painfull Preacher of God's Word and a | bountifull and charitable Releaver of the Poore | And at his Decease gave 60*l.* a yere for ever for the | Good of this Parish out of the Rent of a Faire House one | the East Side of Salisbury

Court in London viz. 40*l.* | a yeare for a Preaching Minister and 20*l.* a yere to | the Poore. He deceased the 15 of Octob. A° Dñi. 1629. [The monument to John Bowman, B.D., Cole made a slip in spelling his name, is still under cover. He was a native of Herts, matriculated at Trinity, Oxford, in 1582-3, being then seventeen years old, was B.A. 1586, M.A. 1590-1, B.D. 1600, Vicar of Harlow, Essex, 1601, Rector of Hartfield, Sussex, 1610, and Chancellor of St. Pauls till his death in 1629.]

Close to this on the East wall is a neat mural monument in white marble, at the bottom these arms on a shield ermène, on a chief three bees, a lion, rampant gardant, proper for Pearce. To the Memory of Thomas Pearce | of Little Ealing Esq^re^ | who lieth buried in the Middle | Isle of this Church | During forty years he was a | constant Inhabitant of this Parish | to which he had retired from Business | He died in August 14 1752 | aged 85 years, having the character | which he well deserved | of an honest man and a sincere Christian | . Bishop Pearce lives, the part of the year he does not reside at Bromley, in his paternal house in this parish where he is well respected. His father, I think, was in the distillery business."

Zachariah Pearce was educated at Westminster School, and became a scholar of Trinity, Cambridge: A.B. 1713, A.M. 1717, and a Fellow. He was made Dean of Winchester 1759, Bishop of Bangor 1747-8, and Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster in 1756; the deanery of Westminster was, at this time, held with the bishopric of Rochester, He died in 1774, aged 84, and was buried at Bromley.

One thing may be said for the lovers of encaustic tiles, they walk with equal steps, they spare neither the just nor the unjust. The slab in memory of Thomas Pearse Esq^re^ is in the north aisle, the framework of a varnished deal door runs across it, completely hiding the arms, and, what with the position in which it is placed and the woodwork, it is hard to read a word that is on it. If the Right Reverend Father in God, Zachary, Bishop of Rochester, could see the way in which an architect and a carpenter's foreman have treated this memorial to his father, I should like to hear what he would have to say !

LIST OF LIVERYMEN AND FREEMEN OF THE CITY COMPANIES, A.D. 1538:

BY EDWARD SALISBURY, B.A.

(*Continued from p.* 154).

BRUERS.

John Brycksaa
James Wylkinson
Water Barley
George Fothergill
John Ranwike
William Pirry
Edward Clerk
Robert Bilby
Christofer Payne
John Margetson
Thomas Percyvall
Thomas Tyrry
Alan Fynleyson
Robert Nycolles
John Bowgham
Robert Nycolson
Christofer Whitelocke
John Mooll
Henry Pott
William Jenyns
Robert Molson
James Harward
Rowland Atkynson
William Holland
Thomas Hogeson
Richard Pykeryng
Cristofer Robynson
John Seefowle
Hugh Fox

John Daldron

John Rowshey
Antony Antony
Nicholas Brierley
Richard Pelter
Thomas Rutt
John Cocks
Rogier Thaycher
William Archer
John Aleyn
John Elcock
John Bargaine
William Kelsey
John Barton
Stephen Cock
Rowland Shakelady
John Kennyham
John Nevill
William Shawe
John Awthorne
Thomas Stafford
Robert Langley
William Chard

Nicholas Shepard
Nicholas Gustard
Robert Wodde
Myghell Quadles
John Bawden
John Medryngham
George Slayter
William Hynderwill

Henry Roberts
John Ellys
Alexander Hudson
Thomas Stephenson
Robert Long
John Ferrar
John Mylner
Christofer Ward
William Moryce
Rogier Betts
James Baycon
Adam Ranwyke
John Bell
John Underhill
James Paynter
Rogier Turner
John Robynson
Thomas Rodes
Thomas Coke
Richard Adams
William Forster
William Thomas
William Commaunder
William Brough
Hugh Mynors
Evan Lloyd
William Mody
Laurence Brunt
Robert Moldyng

WEXCHAUNDELERS.

Thomas Lane
Edward Billyng
John Scampion
William Hull
John Shepard
John Devell
William Russell
William Harmond
William Baynard
William Peeris
Thomas Day

Thomas Cressey
Thomas Lawles
Thomas Grenell
Walter Sawlkin

Agnes Sawlkin, widowe
Richard Ford
William Kendell
Robert Bowlmer
John Erle
George Blaynchard
William Hillyard
John Lynd
John Kechyn
Richard Cockes
William Scampion
William Wakeffeld
Symond Burton
Thomas Jakett
Edmond Scampion

Allane Creswell
John Swetyng
William Sowthwell
Robert Marsy
Robert Gray
Robert Nashe
Edward Lowman
Edward Gyllam
John Robardes
Henry Blowar
William Pesgood
Thomas Vaux
Robert Throwar
John Vausse
Richard Hastynges

CLOTHE WORKERS.

Mr. Toles alderman
John Davy
Augustyne Hynde
John Machell
Humfrey Wagstaff
Mr. Altam
Mr. More
Mr. Claymond
Mr. Rogiers
Mr. Smythe
Mr. Cheborne
Mr. Maynard
Mr. Grenway
Rauf Borne
Thomas Spencer
Andrewe Frauncis
John Crymes
William Huett
Rauf Amersley
John Page
Nicholas Borne
John Halse
James Metcalf

William Page
John Petynger
Thomas Hanson
John Dale
Edmond Briggis
Thomas Stookes
James Halley
Thomas Reynold
John Phillipps
George Tomson
William Twylle
William Benett
Thomas Hill
John Grey
Robert Williams
Reynold Ravynsbye
Hugh Appowell
Thomas Wollet
Edmond Taylfer
John Hannett
John Dawson
William Armerer
Thomas Hunt

Richard Downes
John Bruyn
Edmonde Spratt
Henry Pygnett
Nicholas Smale
John Watson
William Machyn
Walter Hickman
John Stowe
Brian Chafer
Richard Marriott
John Pyke
Adam Wynthropp
Mathew Philipson
Roland Staper
Robert Philipson
John Gates
John Lute
John Bloundell
Richard Burgen
Thomas Farmer
Richard Plommer
George Wymarke

LETHER SELLERS.

John Hodsall
Henry Goodyere
Humfrey Lucy
Walter Thomas
Thomas Abraham
Robert Bisshopp
John Curtice
William Wyman
William Veer
William Silver
Otes Whittals
Edward Saunders
Thomas Kendall
Nicholas Bayton

John Elyote
John Webb
William Rogierson
John Circoke
Robert Fermar
Hugh Eglysfeld
Nicholas Gravener
John There
William Grene
Anthony Sylver
Thomas Bromefeld
John Maye
Edmond Smythe
John Butler
Richard Rand
Robert Reyson
Edmond White
Thomas Edwards
John Barnard
John Dene
John Grene
George Frythe
Richard Philipps

Robert Lucye

Thomas Sweton
Thomas Elyatt
William Curlewe
Robert Inett
Laurence Cornewe, sergeant
Hugh Wathe
Thomas Whitbroke
William Hullm
George Meeleman
William Sutton
Thomas (*sic*)
Edward Fagge
Nicholas Domy
John Rede
Thomas ffillip
John Mary
Thomas Unstede
William Newman
Thomas Kendall
Thomas Starkey
William Witham
John Maxwell
Thomas Thomson
Richard Newton
John Care
John Armesby
Richard Hardy
Aleyne Tackill
Edward Tamffeld
John Harrys
Richard Monmouthe
Thomas Kirkeby
John Lyke
John Langwithe
Richard Symson
John Wade
William Cowike

Symon Waterffall
John Johnson
John Newton
Robert Lieche
Nicholas Browne
John Sowche
James Johnson
Thomas Styvynson
Robert Comen
John Pope
Thomas Sewester
John Valiant
Herry Symons
Thomas Bordis
Herry White
William Gootes
William Pecok
Roger Barnard
Thomas Rancok
John Phillip
William Edward
George Bridges
Thomas Smythe
Richard Busshe
Robert Esyngton
Edmond Lister
William Crofton
William Aleyn
Thomas Adnell
John Whittall
John Fisher
Henry Hill
Thomas Johnson
John Cockys
Robert Coke
Thomas Chamber
John Haselwode
Robert Wode

INHOLDERS.

Mr. Crofton
John Smale
John Smythe
John Germond
Mr. Barker
Mr. Churche
Mr. Johnes
Thomas Wood
Richard Hone
Richard Gefford
William Davis
John Coope
Henry Saunder
Henry Warde
John Watson

John Bulloke
Tohmas Hawes
Richard Hudson
Thomas Lorymer
John Harrys

John Edlyn
Thomas Bale
John Nevill
John Yerwood
Rogier Andrewes
Richard Hodges
Robert Grubbe
Rober (*sic.*) Hilton
John Hyde

William Isott
Nicholas Coke
Eustace Kytley

Johane Cormicle
John Shepard
Bede Edgrave
William Saunder
Robert Godby
Thomas Ravenyng
Nicholas Grocer
John Braken
John Walles
Henry Bayte
William Frenche

BOWYERS.

Richard Pore
John Redman
William Bukested
Thomas Moldregis
William Carpenter
William Chaumer

William Reynolds

Antony Hell
George Baldek
John Connyngham
Richard Honnyes
Richard Shakelocke
James Draper

William Stafford

William Pollener
Henry Bronton
Thomas Skerden
John Browne
John Kyogere

FLETCHERS.

William Sherman
Richard Hughson
William Temple
John Wylshire
William Smythe
Thomas Hygson
Lewes Owen
Thomas Nele
John Fremyngen
Robert Michell

Thomas Smythe
Nycholas Bageley
John Romyn
John Heron
William Northe

Robert Brase
Robert Malynne
John Starky

Nicholas Stone
John Grene
John Philipps
John Flode
Thomas Sherman
John Stodard
Hugh Jonson
Robert Gryffyn
John Tomlynson
Thomas Jakett
Richard Gryffyn
John Cartwright

Richard Blacher
Richard Salford
Richard Clerk
Thomas Hasylwall
Richard Parkynson
Richard Hertwell
Fraunces Richardson
William Birde
Antony Tomson thelder
Antony Tomson the younger
Owen Beddowe
William Lyndesey
Maurice Wykes
Leonarde Chambre

BARBER SURGEONS.

Nicholas Symson
William Kyrckby
Thomas Vycars
John Bankes
John Potter
Thomas Twyn
John Johnson
John Holland
William Rewe
John Aylyff
Edmond Harman
John Penn
Richard Tayler
Harry Carrier
Rauf Garland

Richard Elyott
Thomas Wilson
John Smythe
William Hiller
Richard Tholmod
John Awcetter

Richard Sermond
Hugh Lyncocke
John Bordman
Rauf Stek
Henry Hogekynson
John Tomson
Hugh Dier
Edward Freman

Henry Adam
William Downham
Rogier Skynner
John Gerard
Richard Rogiers
Thomas Dicson
Thomas Gylman
Thomas Dester
Edward Hewett
John Dormot
George Batman
Thomas Vivian
George Brightwelton
John Waren
John Grenway

John Enderbye
Peter Devismand
Robert Postell
John Bird
James Tomson
William Kydd
John Yong
Thomas Sutton
Charles Wight
John Newman
Thomas Gromes

William Higge
John Dene
Thomas Surbutt
William Billing
William Lighthed
John Raven
Robert Hutton
Henry Pemberton
William Shirborne
George Genne
Thomas Johnson
Robert Spegnall
Richard Boll
Nicholas Alcoke
William Tylley
John Northcote
William Wetyngton
Henry Yong
Cristofer Samond
Robert Waterford
Henry Atkyn
Christofer Bolling
Robert Stocdale
Mathiewe Johnson
Davy Sambroke
John Atkynson
Thomas Waryn
Robert Grove
Robert Brownhill
William Spencer
Thomas Butfilane
Robert Forster
Edmond Tyrell
John Philpott
John Thowlmod
Edward Ingalby

Thomas Mone
William Yenson
John Banester
William Trewise
Christofer Hungate
John Hutton
John Browne
John Grene
John Tymber
John Shreve
Thomas Staynton
Thomas Pays
Thomas Mede
John Auger
Thomas Worseley
John Gilberd
Cristofer Haynes
William Smythe
John Mosseley
William Hill
George Wenyard
John Barker
Willlam Barker
James Wod
John Stere
William Hetherley
Olyver Wilson
William Grene
Henry Rowshold
Bartilmewe Dobynson
Henry Patterson
Philip Pegott
Robert Downys
Antony Barowes
James Hogeson
Robert Wever
John Surbut
William Sewell
John Denys
John Page
Robert Todwell
John Cutbord
John Gray
William Dauntese
Thomas Appilton
John Cragell
Thomas Arundell
William Johnson

John Bell
Laurens Mollyneis
John Gobbold
William Draper
Richard Smythe
Robert Ledes
John Gamlyn
Thomas Cutbert
Robert Chamber
Lewis Bromefeld
Richard Worseley
John Oskyn
John Robynson
Richard Coley
John West
William Welfed
John Smerthwaite
John Lybbe
George More
Thomas Burnett
John Hamlyn
Richard Child
Thomas Baily
George Vaughan
Thomas Wetyngham
John Bonair
Richard Cokerell
William Walton
Geferey Fraunceis
Thomas Fayles
John Edlyn
John Samond
Henry Bodeley
Thomas Stanbrige
William Borrell
Richard Nicols
Edward Hughbank
John Charterane
Henry Wotton
Robert Hastynges
Alexander Mason
Thomas Darker
Thomas Fyshe
Edward Rollesley
John Braswell
William Symsyn

PLUMMERS.

Cristofer Dray
John Necson
Thomas Accon
William Rogiers
Richard Filpott
Hugh Rede
William Wilson
Richard Robertes

George Hynde

Nicholas Mellowe
Robert Waller
Robert Hussher

George Grundy
Mrs. Waterson
Mrs Bynes
Nicholas Wodcock
Reynald Danyell
John Froston

Alene Goldston
John Ramsey
Thomas Atcliff
Water Laste
Christofer Bellomy
William Argentyne
George Richardes

WEVERS.

Thomas Morant
John Straker
John Trymme
Robert Cowte
John Chamberlayne
Elys Lythe
Hugh Germond
Thomas Nelson

John Peyle
John Chamberlain, the younger

William Hunt
Gryffyn Mathiew
Richard Wilson
Richard Hygons

Gervase Savage
Rogier Martyndall
John Wotton
William Alderson
John Robynson
William Thorneton
John Martyn

William Wallys
John Thowes
Rychard Lame
Thomas Aunsell
John White
Arnold Polles
William Marley
Thomas Ellys
John Dalyson

To be Continued.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT CHARITIES OF BARLEY.

BY REV. J. FROME WILKINSON, M.A., F.L.S., F.S.A.

(*Continued from p.* 111).

IT was the earlier custom for the chief inhabitants to assemble at the Guild or Common Hall and choose new feoffees, but for some years past it has been the practice for the surviving feoffees, or sometimes only feeoffee, to nominate or co-öpt others. There was an amusing incident in Dr. Rutherforth's time: The two surviving (as they supposed) trustees presented a list of new trustees to the learned Doctor, in which they had included his name. His reply to the proposed list is to the effect, that as neither of his correspondents had executed the old trust deed, while he was a trustee already, in virtue of his office, he should be most pleased to include *them* in a list he had prepared for the consideration of the parish. I fear, however, that the courteous irony of the Doctor was not altogether appreciated, and that the, as they thought, two surviving feoffees made remarks, for we find the following disclaimer over the signatures of the "chiefest inhabitants":—

December 27th, 1762.

"We whose names are underwritten make this voluntary acknowledgment that when Mr. . . . read to us Dr. Rutherforth's Letter in Barley Church about the appointment of new

Trustees concerning the several Charities belonging to the Parish, we made no observations on the people thought of by the Dr., nor did he ask either of us going out of the Church, or at any other time, how we approved of the List."

The trustees in the earlier deeds are, for the most part, described as "yeoman," but a fair number of them, as well as of the occupiers of trust tenements or lands, are given as "weavers"—a trade that appears to have flourished in the village in the time of Elizabeth and the earlier years of the Stuarts, and to have died out early in the eighteenth century. Some of the names will be of interest—most of the families still inhabit the village—Finkell, Parker, Chapman, Osborne, Cowper, Dale, King (seal attached to signature or deed bearing a *crown*, heart, and arrows, showing the original *Le Roi*?), Blyth, Goul, Rushted, Grynhull or Grenell (later, Grenhill), Hawke (later Hawkes), Prime, Skep, Paine, Botman, Kefford, Barr, Luther, Raynard (later Rayner), Reed, Bancock, Fordham, Holdgate, Halfhead, Langley, Wholbeame, Patten, Savell, Haggar, and Bunnion.

I proceed to note briefly any points of interest in the accounts preserved of the several bequests, first taking in order those enumerated in the deed of 1638. Mrs. Brickett's gift to the poor. This good lady is always described in the old registers as "Mrs. Brichett." She was the widow of Robert Brickett, whose memorial cross is still preserved in the Church, but given incorrectly in *Cussan's History* (from *Add. MS. Mus. Brit.*). The inscription should read as follows:—

"Hic jacet Robertus Bryckett (not *Brochett*) gen'rosus qui obiit decimo die Junii Anno D'ni. m° cccc° lxvi° et etatis sue xlix."

He was buried ten days later, but his widow lived till April, 1592, being buried on the 12th. This agrees with the statement made in the deed of 1638. The earliest entry preserved is that of Dr. Brownrigg in his accounts for 1622—"To be paid by John Browne out of a house and land called Lettees." It is a little curious that Dr. Brownrigg's predecessor, Dr. Andrew Willett, the famous controversial divine, has left no record of himself or his times; while there is a complete blank, so far as the history of the bequests is concerned, during the Commonwealth, from the deprivation of Herbert Thorndike till his restoration, as Rector, in 1660. In 1667, Dr. Beaumont tells us that "Mrs. Brycket's

House and three acres of Land. . is let for 3*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*, which sum is distributed to the Poor of Barley on every Ash Wednesday yearly." But we gather from the vestry minutes that the rent had gone down to 2*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* in 1727. It would appear as though the amount of land was insufficient; accordingly, we find by the deed of 1735 that the house and three acres had formerly let at 3*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, and that "one acre of poor's land" was now added to it, "money laid out on the house" and the rent advanced to 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* By 1798 the above was leased for twelve years, or during the life of the tenant "if not spar'd so long," for 8*l.* 0*s.* 0d.; meanwhile the rent had been advanced another 10*s.* The tenant was to keep the fences in repair, and "leave standings in cutting the wood." There is very little known about the "one acre," only the deed of 1798 records that it was given by a Mr. Smith. It continued to go with Mrs. Brichet's gift so long as these ancient closes remained the property of the trustees. A memorandum made by Dr. Beaumont in 1685, and confirmed by Dr. Edm. Castle (also Dean of Hereford) some years later, affirms that the close was the gift of William Smith to the poor, and that it was rented at 17*s.* Nothing further is known of this bequest; except that the old registers tell us that one "William Smyth, bachelore, the sone of William Smyth, was buryed on the 26th Decembris, 1688," and the bequest was evidently later than 1638, when no mention is made of it. In practice the exact time of year at which the proffits have been distributed varied from November to April; occasionally the request of the donor that it should be made on Ash Wednesday was observed, but for some years past the time has been uniformly Christmas. The house was burnt down in the early years of this century.

We come now to the most interesting bequest of all: namely the building, with its yard, "called the towne house"—a rather vague designation, since, as we shall presently see, there was another house, situate in the main street, often known by the same name. The building we are considering was sometimes distinguished by the addition of "opposite the Church." The deed, also, which Mr. Hardy has unearthed at the Record Office, gives a fuller record of its many purposes and uses. In the oldest deed in the possession of the trustees (1638) these purposes and uses are, as we have seen, confined to the keeping of poor maids' marriages, the despository of the town armour, and the holding of

parish meetings. We farther gather from the deed of 1608* that the ancient building served as a Geild Hall [Guild Hall], Common Hall, and school house, and that it was also used for meetings for charitable purposes, for the better provision of books and ornaments for the parish church, and for the nightly watch.

It is somewhat remarkable that both these early documents are silent as to another most important purpose to which, "time out of mind," our Common or Guild Hall, has been put: that of a hospital or almshouse; yet it is distinctly referred to in a will dated 1540 as having been "recently" erected for such use.

The building, but little altered, still stands facing the Church with its Norman tower; the upper portion, to which access is obtained by an ancient covered oak stairway, opening upon the street, consists of a fine though low pitched room, 46 feet by 18 feet 6 inches, the roof being supported by six oak beams, 10 inches square, as sound as when they were placed there, cut perhaps out of the remains of the old North Herts forest. Below, there are six sets of rooms (two in each set), this forming the hospital or almshouse portion of the building. The massive oak supports and the old chimney are still intact. Indeed, the whole fabric of the building has been kept in excellent repair, and is evidently of Tudor date. By a process of elimination we arrive at the conclusion that we have before us one of the institutions of the dawn of the "new learning" which it was customary for benefactors to found for the double purpose of a hospital for the use of the aged poor, and of a free school for the "learning" of a select portion of the children of the poor. We know definitely that, at the instigation of Dr. Andrew Willet (Rector 1598-1621), Dr. Perse, of Cambridge, left by his will (1615) an annual sum for the use of the School of Barley, which is fourteen miles from Cambridge, on the high road to London. Dr. William Ireland (Rector 1564-71) mentions the free school in his day; while from a comparison of dates and close inspection of what fragments of older records are embodied in those of later date, there seems little reason to doubt that Barley owes her free school and ancient hospital to her illustrious Rector, Dr. William Warham, after Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave this benefaction for the service of his old parishioners and the "perpetual benefit" of that rural parish, where his memory was lovingly cherished long years after. This is the more certain

**Ante*, p. 48.

because an old inhabitant, one of the trustees, has a vivid remembrance of seeing the abstract of an old deed in the parish "hutch," which mentioned that Dr. Warham, in connection with the endowment, had left a certain additional sum "to learn two boys Latin." Unfortunately this document appears to have been lost beyond recovery.

The precise date of the building is probably 1529 or 1530, two or three years before the Archbishop's death. Dr. Warham was instituted Rector on April 1st, 1495, and it is of interest to note that he continued to be Rector until he was called to the Bishopric of London in 1503. Any detailed mention of him is now beside the purpose; but I cannot refrain from recording the tradition, still preserved, that he visited us regularly, and we may safely say that some of the happiest hours of his troubled life must have been those in which he exchanged the heavy duties of statecraft for the lighter ones of priestcraft in his little parochial cure of souls. A memorial window, in part remaining, was set up to him in 1536, while the following inscription was placed over the north porch during his incumbency—

"Orate pro Salubri Statu Willelmi Warham, Legum Doctoris et Pauli London' Canonici, Magistri Rotulorum, Concellarii Regis et Rectoris de Barley.

The next notice of any detail of this benefaction is that concerning Dr. Andrew Willett and Sir John Spencer, as given in the inquisition of 1603.* The latter (according to Chauncy and Clutterbuck), was John Spencer, of Offley, created a baronet by Charles I., and who purchased the Manor of Hores, or Barley, of Mr. Anthony Bacon. He claimed our Guild Hall as his "soil and waste." I am loath, however, to believe that there was any secret agreement between him and the Rector and trustee, Dr. Andrew Willett, for we shall presently see that no Barley worthy of whom we have record did more for the benefit of the "town," (unless it was Dr. Warham) in the way of giving, or getting others to give benefactions, than this "living library" and model of old Fuller's "controversial divine."† But I am bound to say that we have a notice of a £20 gift of Willett, during his lifetime, but no record as to what became of it. It appears to have been returned to its original source, Sir John Spencer.

* *Ante* p. 48. † *Vide* Fuller's *The Holy State.*

To be Continued.

THE SIGNS OF THE OLD HOUSES IN THE STRAND IN THE 17TH & 18TH CENTURIES:

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 120.)

Charing Cross.—At Charing Cross.

1699—John Towers, sold canary birds here from Germany.

Chequer Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1663—Pepys "put up his own dull jade and there saddled a delicate stone horse of Capt. Ferrer's, and with that rid in state to the Parke."

It was also mentioned in, 1690-1713.

Chyrurgeons Arms.—N. Charing Cross.

1673—Zachariah Skellum.

Crown and Dagger.—Charing Cross.

1707—"Benjamin Ferrers, Face-painter, the gentleman that can't neither speak nor hear."

Crown and Patten.—Charing Cross.

1697—William Ray.

Devil Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1698—Shuttleworth; this house was formerly known as Shuttleworth's Coffee House.

Dial and Three Crowns.—Charing Cross.

1700—Mansel Bennet, watchmaker.

Elephant.—Charing Cross.

1697-1699—Joseph Wild or Welds, bookseller.

Fleece.—Charing Cross.

1685—Mr. Meinwaring.

The Fowler.—Charing Cross.

1687—Gunpowder was to be had here.

Garter Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1685—Mr. Finney.

Globe Tavern.—Near Charing Cross.

Goat Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1699—Mr. Bennet.

Golden Cross.—Charing Cross.

On the 23rd April, 1643, by order of a Committee appointed by the House, "the sign of this tavern was taken down as superstitious and idolatrous." The cross itself was taken down in 1647, and the Regicides were executed on the site of it in 1674.

1790—Advertisements of Mail Coaches starting from here appeared in the daily papers at this date. One was announced to get to Bristol in 16 hours.

Golden Lion Inn.—Charing Cross.

1684—William Wyleys.

Golden Sugar Loaf.—Right against *The Horse* at Charing Cross.

1710—Gown warehouse, also quilted petticoats, &c.

Green Dragon.—Next Northumberland House, Charing Cross.

Harp and Ball.—By Charing Cross.

1675—Mentioned in this year.

Homer's Head.—Charing Cross.

1761—Mr. Walter, bookseller.

Indian King.—Charing Cross.

1699—Mr. Baillon, linen draper.

Jockey Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1688—Mentioned in this year.

King's Arms and Globe.—Charing Cross.

1697—Mr. Tuttell, mathematical instrument maker.

King Charles the Second's Head.—Charing Cross.

1689—Their Majesties' Sword cutler, John Hawgood.

King's Head Inn.—Near Charing Cross.

1660—Pepys frequently called here for a draught.

1679—Mentioned in this year.

1681—John Hawgood, sword cutler, removed here from the Rain Deer.

King on Horseback.—Charing Cross.

1691—Thomas Hardey.

1699—M. Blackwell.

Lion.—Charing Cross.

Locket's.—On the site of Drummond's Bank.

It was a famous ordinary in the days of James II.

Man in the Wood.—Over against the Mews, Charing Cross.

Old Mann's Coffee House.—Charing Cross.

1711—Mentioned in this year.

Orange Tree.—Charing Cross, opposite Young Mann's Coffee House.

1704—James Puech, snuff seller.

Pageant Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1660—This sign represented the Triumphal Arch, erected at Charing Cross to commemorate at the entry of Charles II.

Pigeon Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1675—Mentioned in this year.

Post House.—Charing Cross.

1686—James Partridge, bookseller and almanack maker.

Queen's Head Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1706—Mentioned in this year.

Red Hat or Cardinal's Hat.—Charing Cross.

1696—Diggle, goldsmith.

Red Lion.—At Charing Cross.

1663—John Martin—he advertised in the *Intelligencer* for an iron grey nag taken "by cheat" from Smithfield.

Rising Sun.—Charing Cross.

1704—Mrs. Bond.

Rose Tavern.—Near Charing Cross.

1685—Hemmings.

Rummer Tavern.—Near Charing Cross.

1685—Samuel Prior.

The annual feast of the nobility and gentry born in the parish of St. Martin's was held here on 14 Oct., 1685.

Ship and Fleece.—Charing Cross.

1696—W. Pare gave notice that plate and jewellery had been stolen. He was probably a goldsmith.

Sir John Falstaff's Tavern.—By the Mews, Charing Cross.

1732—Mr. Crofts.

Star Inn.—Charing Cross.

1690—Mentioned in this year.

1704—The Windsor coach called here.

1723—The Worcester coach started from here.

Sugar Loaf.—Charing Cross.

1696—J. Cresset, grocer.

Swan Tavern.—Charing Cross.

It was a tavern in good repute in the 15th century.

1665—Marke Rider issued a half-penny token. Ben Jonson made an extempore grace before King James I., in which he said "God blesse me, and God blesse Raph," meaning Ralph, the drawer at the Swan, who drew him good canarie.

Sword and Crown.—Charing Cross.

1685-1690—A sword cutlers.

Three Black Lyons.—Near Charing Cross.

1694—John Pearson, goldsmith.

Three Flower-de-Luces.—Charing Cross, near Northumberland House.

1705-1712—Paul Girard, toy shop and perfumer. He also dealt in snuff.

Three Herrings and Crown.—Charing Cross.

1698—Mrs. Foulks sold her specific for the Gout.

Three Pidgeons.—Over agst the Mews Gate, Charing Cross.

1687—Mr. Brown.

Three Trunks.—Charing Cross.

1698—Mrs. Towers.

Three Tuns.—Charing Cross.

Mentioned by Pepys in his Diary, 1661, "where the pretty maid the daughter of the house is."

Three Tuns and Rummer Tavern.—Charing Cross.

1698—Henry Hall, "vintur."

Two Sugar Loaves.—Facing *The King on Horseback*, Charing Cross.

1722—The widow Cressett gave the following notice in the *London Journal*: "By order of the Master of the Bath and the Pumper, and also of the Master of the Hot Well of the Bristol Waters, That she hath them fresh every Wednesday and Saturday. She also sells the true German Spaw and all other Mineral Waters." The house was then called the "*Two Golden Sugar Loaves.*"

1732—Italian and English Mantuas sold cheap.

Turks' Coffee House.—Charing Cross.

1700—Mentioned in this year.

Unicorn.—Charing Cross.

1683—Col. Edward Vernon's lodgings.

White Perriwig.—Over against The Watch House, Charing Cross.

1684—Thomas Bant.

White Swan.—Charing Cross.

1689—Robert Tunell.

Windsor Castle.—Charing Cross.

1690—Williams, goldsmith.

Woodstock Bower.—Charing Cross.

1691—Mr. Herbert.

Young Man's Coffee House.—Charing Cross.

1703—Mentioned in this year.

Anchor.—*See Golden Anchor.*

The Axe.

1653—The proprietor issued a farthing token.

Bear Tavern.

1705—Mentioned in this year.

Bear and Ragged Staff.

1660—Mentioned in this year.

Black Boy.

1676—William Crayle, watchmaker.

Blue Anchor and Crown.

1710—Mentioned in this year.

Bottle.

1664—Robert Ward, glass seller, issued a token.

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 151.)

Stevenage.—Inquisition taken at Ware, 10th June, 1628, by the oaths of Edward Carter of Bengeo, Christopher Brown, Thomas Green, John Finch, junior, and Henry Smith, of Hertford, Robert Sybthorpe and John Reddington, of Widford, Thomas Reddington, of Hunsdon, John Searinge, of Hoddeson, Thomas Johnson, Edward Addames, Thomas Dowell, and Thomas Pattyson, of Great Amwell, John Hickman, of Thunderidge, and David Chapman and John Mason, of Standon, who say that Robert Gynne, late of Stevenage, by will dated 1st January 1 James I. [A.D. 1603-4], left to Edward Gynne, his nephew, a messuage in Stevenage called the Maidenhead, and an acre of land abutting on the lane towards Leachmer Street, and an acre adjoining which he had bought of George Nodes, his brother [-in-law], and all the lands and tenements thereunto belonging which he had purchased of Mr. Fryar, except the land which he had previously given by will to Mary his wife; to have and to hold the said messuage, land, &c., to the said Edward during his wife's life, the said Edward paying yearly to Richard Gynne, son of testator's brother Edmund, ... and 30*s.* to the parson and churchwardens of Stevenage and their successors "for the only use, benefit, and relief of the poor people, inhabitants of Stevenage." Power was given by the said will to the parson and churchwardens of Stevenage to enter upon the premises charged for non-payment of the said 30*s.* The jury found that the sum in question had been unpaid for thirteen years as was proved by the oath of Edward Fish, gentleman. William Pratt, clerk, had been parson of Stevenage for above that time, and the jury say that neither he nor the churchwardens ever made any entry according to the power given to them by the testator and contrary to the trust in them reposed, despite the request made unto them by the inhabitants of Stevenage. Order for the arrears to be paid and provision for future payments. *(Bundle* 11, *No.*12.*)*

Redbourne, Sandridge, Hatfield, Wheathampsted, and Harpenden.—Inquisition taken at St. Albans on 7th June, 1628, by the oaths of William Bailie, Robert Marshall, Henry Cooke, Wm. Ewer, and Richard Sleepe, of St. Stephens, John Marston, John Green, James Edlyn, John Deacon, Simon Haydon, and Toby Pollyn, of St. Michaels, William Bennett, of Watford, John Chappell and William Hall, of St. Peters, John Hawkyns, of Codycott, Richard Taile, of Aldenham, and Thomas Tanner, of St. Albans, who say that

Edward Smythe, late of Sandridge, yeoman, deceased, had the intention to bestow yearly, upon "the poor people" of Redbourne, 40*s*., Sandridge 40*s*., Hatfield 40*s*., Wheathampstead 40*s*., and Harpenden 40*s*., and therefore paid to Timothy Birchmore, late of Sandridge, yeoman, 200*l*, and the said Timothy became bound to him to pay the said annuity till it could be secured upon lands. Before this was done Edward Smythe died, and made John Brockett, of "Wheathampstead Street," esquire, his sole executor, who promised to charge his lands with payment of the said 200*l*.

The jury say that the said Timothy Birchmore died, and that Samuel Warde, D.D., married his widow, who stood bound for the payment aforesaid. They also say that the said John Brockett, commenced a suit in Chancery against the said Dr. Warde for payment of the said 200*l*. and by order recovered the same, and that the sum was accordingly made over to Brockett by Warde. They found that the arrears to Sandridge amounted to 7*l*. 10*s*.; to Hatfield, 40*s*.; to Harpenden, 10*l*.; to Redbourne, 4*l*; and Wheathampstead, 40*s*. Order that Brockett shall pay to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the respective parishes the said several arrears on or before the All Saints Day then next following, and that he, his heirs, executors, and assigns, should for ever pay yearly the said sums to the said parishes by 10*s*. a quarter, and for security should grant, convey and assure to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said five towns, or to such persons as the inhabitants of the said towns should appoint, a yearly rent charge of 10*l*. *(Ibid)*.

Therfield.—Inquisition taken at Ware, 10th June, 4 Charles I. [A.D. 1628], by the oaths of the same persons who made the inquisition given above as to Stevenage. The said jurors say that a certain house in Therfield, "adjoining to the churchyard there, and commonly called the Schoolhouse or Townehouse," and an orchard belonging, have time out of mind belonged to the "Townsmen and Parishioners of the said town and parish of Therfield," and have been within the survey, order, and direction of the Overseers of the town lands, to divers and sundry charitable uses—sometimes for a school-house, when there was a fit and able instructor in learning, sometimes for the "laying up" of the town armour, and sometimes for placing therein "poor people" destitute of lodging elsewhere. Sometimes it had been let at a yearly rent, which rent was employed to the use of the town. The jury further say that William Alablaster (*sic*) D.D., parson of the church of Therfield, "having notice hereof and how the same hath been employed, to the end to get the said house into his possession, and to entitle himself thereunto, did desire to hold the same for his own convenience under the yearly rent of 8*s*., to be paid to the use of the townsmen and parishioners, and did promise to pay the

said rent, and that, by colour thereof having obtained the possession, he did place therein his curate, pretending the same to have been anciently belonging to the parsonage house, but did produce no proof thereof. And the said Mr. Doctor Alablaster hath upon pretence forborne to pay any rent for the same for the space of three years."

Order that the said house shall for ever continue at the letting and disposal of the inhabitants of Therfield and that Dr. Alablaster or his assigns shall have notice to yield up possession thereof to the townsmen and parishioners, and shall permit them peaceably to occupy the same with its appurtenances, and shall pay to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of Therfield 24*s.* due for three years' rent. (*Ibid.*)

To be Continued.

A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

[Whilst cordially thanking numerous contributors to this list, the Editor is compelled, owing to the rapid increase of demands upon his space to omit some of the items so kindly supplied. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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Charterhouse Chapel. *Daily Mail*, August 9.

City Churches: Past and Present. Lecture by the Archdeacon of London, June 17.

——— Wren's. By A. Stratton. *Architecture*, August.

——— Copies of the *City Press* containing articles on "City Churches" can be obtained of the Publishers. The following are the dates:—St. Paul's Cathedral, Dec. 2, 1896; Allhallows Barking and Allhallows, Lombard Street, Dec. 30; Allhallows, London Wall, and Christ Church, Newgate Street, Jan. 6, 1897; St. Alban and St. Michael, Wood Street, Jan. 13; St. Andrew, Holborn, Jan. 13; St. Andrew, Undershaft, St. Mary-axe, Jan. 20; St. Alphage, London Wall, Jan. 27; St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Feb. 3; St. Bartholomew-the-Great and St. Bartholomew-the-less, Feb. 10; St. Botolph, Aldersgate, Feb. 17; St. Botolph, Aldgate, Feb. 24; St. Anne and St. Agnes' and St. Augustine and St. Faith, Mar. 3; St. Bride, Fleet Street, with Bridewell, Mar. 6; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Clement, Eastcheap, Mar. 10; St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Mar. 17; St. Dunstan-in-the-East and St. Edmund-the-King, Mar. 24; St. George, Botolph Lane, Mar. 31; St. Giles, Cripplegate, April 7; St. Helen, Bishopsgate, April 14; St. James, Garlickhithe; St. Katharine Coleman; and St. Katharine Cree, April 21; St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Michael Bassishaw, April 28; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Magnus the Martyr; and St. Margaret Pattens, May 5; St. Martin Ludgate, May 26; St. Margaret, Lothbury, June 2; St. Mary Abchurch, June 9; St. Mary Aldermary, June 30; St. Mary-le-Bow, July 7; St. Mary, Aldermanbury, July 14; St. Mary-at-Hill, Aug. 4; St. Mary Woolnoth, Aug. 11; St. Michael, Cornhill, Aug. 14; St. Michael Paternoster Royal, Aug. 18; St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Aug. 21; St. Mildred, Bread Street, Aug. 25.

City Companies: The Loving Cups of.* *The House*, September.

College Garden, Westminster. See Westminster.

Coronation Stone, The. See Westminster Abbey.

Guildhall, the Museum. *City Press*, August 13.

Hampton Court, The Vine at.* *Black and White*, September 18.

Hampstead: The Parish Church. *Daily Mail*, July 12.

——— Church Row. *Builder*, August 21; and letters in the *Times*, *Daily News*, *etc.*, August. See also *Hampstead and Highgate Express*,* August 14; and *Daily Graphic*,* September 9.

Harrow Weald: Grim's Dyke. R. Norman Shaw. *Architecture*, August.

Highgate: Whittington College. By E. Brewer. *Sunday at Home.*

——— Lauderdale House; and Shaftesbury House. *City Press*, August 4.

Holborn, the Old Bell Tavern. *Daily News*, June 30.

Hyde Park in Days Gone By. By A. W. Jarvis. *Pall Mall Magazine*, June.

Infirmary Garden, The. See Westminster.

Kilburn, St. Paul's Church. *Middlesex Courier*, Aug. 6.

——— and Neighbourhood, sixty years ago. *Middlesex Courier*, June 18.

Kingsbury: Chalkhill House, and John Chalkhill. *Daily News*, April 17.

Little Dean's Yard. See Westminster.

London, As a Jubilee City. By H. Heathcote Statham. *National Review*, June.

Ancient Alleys. *Daily Mail*, August 26.

Diary of a Tour through Great Britain in 1795. By the Rev. W. MacRitchie. (Elliot Stock).

"Dossers" in. A. Sherwell. *Sunday Magazine*, September.

And Environs.* By Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cook. (Simpkin and Marshall, 3*s.* 6*d.*)

1837-1897. *Daily Chronicle*, June 22.

Flowers in. G. H. Pike. *Good Words*, September.

Fire Brigade.* *Cassell's Magazine*, June.

Game Shops. By C. J. Cornish. *Cornhill Magazine*, August.

Greater, Memorials of. Report of Committee for Survey. *Times*, May 24.

Guide to. New edition. (Ward, Lock & Co., 1*s.*)

Hospitals: A Peep at. *Temple Magazine*. August.

Jubilee Decorations in. *Builder*, June 26.

Little.* *English Illustrated Magazine*, August.

Local Government (London County Council, Vestries, and other Local Authorities). By John Hunt. (Stevens & Sons, 3*l.* 3*s.*)

Locomotion in 1837. By W. P. Paley. *Gentleman's Magazine*, September.

Out of Town. Relics of London in retirement.* *Rambler*, September 11.

Pigeons, the. *Daily Mail*, September 14.

Play in: The Garden.* By Elizabeth R. Pennell. *Century Magazine*, July.

Royal Processions: Prices of Seats. *Times*, June 7. See also Temple Bar; and Maps.

The Queen's: 400 views of London and its Environs. (Cassell & Co., 9*s.*)

In the Queen's Reign*. By T. A. Cook. *Cassell's Magazine*, July.

Round, on wheels. By Mrs. Pennell. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. *Harper*, September.

Rustic Walking Routes in the Vicinity of. By W. R. Evans. (Philip).

Statues, Mr. Algernon Ashton's letter to the *Morning Post*, September 5.

Street Life in. N. A. Flood. *Chantanguan*, August.

Suppression of Religious Houses in. By Sir W. Besant. *Leisure Hour*, June.

Sardinian Chapel. *Illustrated London News*, June 12.

Use of Roofing Slates in. See correspondence in the *Builder*, July 31, August 28, and September 11.

and its Suburbs, Diamond Jubilee Guide. By Rev. R. Gwynne. (Routledge).

The Theatre in. By W. Archer. *Cosmopolis*, July.

Town, and London's River. By E. Hammond and B. P. Row. (Office of *Daily Mail*, 6*d.*); see also "London's Tideway," *Illustrated London News*, July 17 and July 24.

The Underground Rivers of. *Daily Mail*, August 3.

Lords: A Cricket Match at.* By L. Davis. *Windsor Magazine*, July.

Ludgate Hill and St. Pauls. *Daily Chronicle*, June 23.

Maps. London: Scale 4 ins. to one mile. By Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh. (W. H. Smith & Son).

——— and fifty miles (radius) around: Scale 1 in. to four miles. By Bartholomew & Co. (as above).

——— Diamond Jubilee Procession Route: Scale 4 in. to one mile. (E. Stamford, 6*d.*)

Marlborough House. By A. H. Beavan. *Cosmopolitan*, June.

Marylebone and St. John's Wood: Great Central Railway. *Builder*, June 26.

Mile End. See Trinity Almshouses.

Millbank: National Gallery of British Art. *Builder*, July 17; *Graphic*,* July 17; *Daily Graphic*,* July 22; *Illustrated London News*,* July 24; and *Queen*,* July 24.

Mint, The: A Day at. *City Press*, Aug. 18.

Newgate. By G. Griffith. *Pearson's Magazine*, June.

Old Palace Yard. See Westminster Abbey.

Paddington. See St. David's.

——— The Thatched Cottage. See St. David's.

——— The Siddons Statue.* *Builder*, June 26.

Pigeons. See London.

Postmen's Park. See Aldersgate.

Regent Street. *Daily News*, September 9.

Shakespeare's London. A Study of London in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.* By T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A. (J. M. Dent & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.*)

Soho, Past Days in. *Chamber's Journal*, July. See also St. Mary's.

Spitalfields Weaver, The.* *Reliquary, &c.*, July.

State Pageants. See London; and Temple Bar; and Maps.

St. Augustine's, South Kensington. *Daily Mail*, July 26.

St. David's (Welsh Church), Paddington. *Builder*, July 10.

St. John's Wood. See Marylebone.

St. Margaret's. See Westminster,

St. Mary's, Charing Cross Road. *Morning Post*, August 25.

St. Mary's, Soho. *Builder*, August 21; and *Daily News*, September 1.

St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green. *Builder*, August 14.

St. Pancras (old) Burial Ground: Memorials to Webbe, Danby, and Paxton, glee composers. *Times* and *Daily News*, July 26.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Views of: with notes by the late Rev. S. Simpson, D.D. (Freeman Dovaston, 1*s.*)

——— By A. P. Martin. *Cornhill Magazine*, June.

——— * By the Rev. Canon Newbolt. (Isbister and Co., 1*s.* net).

——— * By A. E. Wroth. *Sketch*, June 23.

——— A Queen's Visit to: a comparison. By Sir Francis Montefiore. *Pall Mall Magazine*, August.

——— Cross.* By A. E. Wroth. *Sketch*, June 23.

Swallow Street. See the Theistic Church.

Temple Bar and State Pageants. An Historical Record of State Processions to the City of London.* By H. Johnson; illustrated by E. M'Cluff. (Partridge and Cooper, 1*s.*)

Thackeray's Haunts and Homes.* By Eyre Crowe, A.R.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co., 6*s.*)

The Great Central Railway. See Marylebone.

The Thames. See London Town and London's River.

The Theistic Church, Swallow Street. *Daily Mail*, July 5.

Toynbee Hall. *Young Man*, August.

Trinity Almshouses, Mile End. *Architectural Association Sketch Book*, Ser. III., Vol. i. (No. 9, Conduit Street, W.) See also *Sunday at Home.*

Twickenham, St. Mary's (the parish) Church. *Builder*, July 31 and August 7.

——— Sandycombe Lodge (Turner's House). *Times*, September 13; *Daily Graphic*,* September 21; *Standard*, September 22.

——— York House. *Builder*, August 21.

University College, History of. Professor Poore's address, in "foundation week." *Times*, June 15.

Vanishing London Churches. *Westminster Budget*, July 31.

Wapping-on-Thames. W. W. Jacobs. *Windsor Magazine*, June.

Westminster. The Old Cock Tavern, Tothill Street.* *Westminster Gazette*, September 1.

——— The Blue Coat School. *Builder*, September 11.

——— St. Margaret's: Literary Expenses in. *Athenæum*, June 12.

——— School, Little Dean's Yard, and the Infirmary (or College) Garden. *Builder*, July 31.

——— Abbey: The Story of.* Office of *Architecture*.

——— The Coronation Stone. Mr. J. Hilton's paper, read at the meeting of the Architectural Institute. *Builder*, June 12.

——— Abbey and Old Palace Yard.* By S. J. Fisher, *Art Journal*, September.

Whitchurch: The Church and Organ. *Daily News*, June 25. See also Canons.

Whitehall, Dover House. *Daily Graphic*, June 10.

VANISHING LANDMARKS—LONDON, MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 144).

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

St. Mary-le-Strand Graveyard, Cross Court, and Drury Lane Theatre.—The London County Council accepted last year a proposal made on the Duke of Bedford's behalf to convey to them a plot of land in Duke's Court, Drury Lane, having an area of 4,320 feet, in place of the now closed play-ground in Russell Court. The authorities are about to lay out a new road to join Catherine Street and Drury Lane, running east and west between Vinegar Yard and Russell Court. The road will absorb the burial-ground appertaining to St. Mary-le-Strand parish and church, and a faculty will be obtained in that behalf, as well as for the removal of the human remains out of the graveyard, and their re-interment.

A few years since the graveyard was paved with asphalt and otherwise repaired for conversion into a children's playground. Until that alteration it enjoyed a not very enviable reputation, forming, in fact, an unusually insanitary spot in a closely-inhabited quarter. There are official reports wherein it is cited with particular deprecation, owing to its neglected and noisome condition, aggravated by the excessive number of interments. On the other hand it possesses another claim to notoriety, as being a leading factor in the controversy which periodically breaks forth about the identity of the burial-ground whose situation Dickens vaguely describes in "Bleak House."

To that matter I have already referred in your colums (see Vol. III. pp. 44-5). So it will suffice now to say that the houses have been cleared away from around the graveyard, that it could still be entered by its iron-barred gate at the end of what Dickens calls "a reeking little tunnel of a court," and that some enthusiasts lay the scene of Lady Dedlock's death at the gate by Hawdon's grave as far distant as Ray Street, Clerkenwell.

The proposed road will traverse an open space which has recently been made along the west side of Drury Lane, and in its course will fairly obliterate Cross Court, which at present opens northwards out of Russell Court into Vinegar Yard and Marquis Court, and recalls a more pleasureable memory. For at the north end of Cross Court stood—and within my own memory—the pit-door of old Drury Lane Theatre; Charles Lamb mentions both the court and the pit-door in his essay—"My First Play": "At the north end of Cross Court there yet stands a portal, of some architectural pretensions, though reduced to humble use, serving at present for an entrance to a printing office. This old door-way, if you are young, reader, you may not know, was the identical pit entrance to old Drury—Garrick's Drury—all of it that is left. I never pass it without shaking some forty years from off my shoulders, recurring to the evening when I passed through it to see *my first play*."

Vinegar Yard and Marquis Court.—Concurrently with the changes noticed in the foregoing paragraphs these two thoroughfares will, it seems, practically disappear. They stand along the south side of Drury Lane Theatre. At the Drury Lane end of Marquis Court, on the northern wall, was fixed a handsomely carved stone tablet inscribed: "Marquis Court 1763." Vinegar Yard, leading out of Catherine Street, was built *circa* 1620. Its name is probably a corruption—not infrequent in London—of Vineyard, or Vinegarden Yard, and may relate, as it does elsewhere, to the proximity of a monastic garden, in this case the Covent Garden of Westminster, in which Landor figured to himself an abbess [*sic*] cutting a salad. Be that as it may, Vinegar Yard changed its style more often than once and has been known at various periods as Woburn Street and Little Brydges Street. It was the birthplace of Fanny Barton, the daughter of, it is said, a Guardsman; better known, perhaps, to us as the Mrs. Abingdon painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and to a former generation as the successor to the comic nurse of Mrs. Pritchard and of Kitty Clive, and the yet unrivalled actress in the characters of Lady Teazle and Miss Prue. Her first appearance on the stage was as Miranda in "The Busy Body" on 21 August 1755; her last, on 12 April, 1799. Of other places, associated with her memory, I may mention Eaton Square (No. 19 in 1807), Clarges Street, and, after her retirement from the stage, Pall Mall, where she died on 4 March, 1815. At the north-west corner of the Yard, on ground since taken for the Theatre, stood the "Windmill" Tavern; the "Crown" Tavern formed a chosen haunt of the (old) "Eccentrics" Club, who afterwards met at the "Sutherland Arms" in May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Among the additional Chantry Certificates lately brought to light at the Public Record Office is one returned in 1548, which gives some further information regarding this School. (*Addit. Chantry Certif. No.* 87). In it there is a note against the return for the Guild or Fraternity of the Charnel House in St. Peter's Churchyard, St. Albans (*ante p.* 144), that "Rich. Bawrman [Boreman], late abbote of Seynt Albons, sueth to purchase this and to erect a scole there." This entry tends to show that Abbot Boreman evidently continued to take a lively interest in the town of St. Albans after the dissolution of his monastery, that the monastic Grammar School, if it ever was a School open to the youth of the town, had closed its doors at the dissolution of the Abbey, and that it was not at first contemplated to establish the school in the Lady Chapel of the Conventual Church. It seems probable that what are apparently the remains of a mediæval building in the south-west corner of the churchyard wall of St. Peter's are those of the Charnel Chapel here referred to.—WILLIAM PAGE.

THE ROLLS CHAPEL AND LIBERTY.—The following references to the Rolls Chapel and the Liberty of the Rolls have been found in somewhat out-of-the-way places, and will probably be acceptable to all those who have read the Editor's paper on the subject (Vol. II., pp. 49-68). The first is an indictment against certain persons for keeping a distillery adjacent to the chapel, to the danger of the records preserved therein. The others throw some light on the nature of "the Liberty," the Warden whereof seems to have endeavoured to compel persons dwelling within it to pay a rate for the repair of the parish church of St. Dunstan :

Middx.—James Steward *alias* Stewart, of St. Dunstan's in the West, yeoman, and Eliza Steward *alias* Stewart, widow, have been indicted for keeping and maintaining "a house for distilling," built of timber and planks, near the highway called Chancery Lane, and adjacent to "the Rolls Chappell" in the said parish, where divers records of the Court of Chancery are kept, and to divers dwelling-houses and stables containing hay and straw; and for keeping divers furnaces or stills in the said house for distilling; and for maintaining great fires with sea coals and other evil-smelling combustible matters in the same furnaces,

whereby the air is rendered very unwholesome and is filled with many evil and infectious odours, &c. The result does not appear here. (*Coram Rege Roll, Queen's Bench, No.* 2149, *Hilary*, 13 *William III.*, 1702, *part* 2, *Rex, roll* 23.)

Middx.—The Queen has sent her writ to the Sheriff, upon a *significavit* from Henry, Bishop of London, that—in the matter of the withdrawal of a rate towards the repair of the parish church of St. Dunstan in the West, pending before Dr. Stephen Waller, surrogate of Dr. Henry Newton, Vicar General, between Anthony Foster, warden (*guardianus*) of the Liberty of the Rolls, in the said parish, plaintiff, and John Reynolds, gentleman, of the said Liberty, defendant—the said John Reynolds had been excommunicated for contumacy; commanding the Sheriff to compel him to make satisfaction to Holy Church for his contempt. The writ has accordingly been delivered in Court to the Sheriff to be executed. [This writ is again entered in the roll for the following term, Michaelmas, roll.]

Middx.—A similar writ against Elizabeth Steward, of the Liberty of the Rolls, defendant.

(*Crown Roll, Queen's Bench, No.* 18, *Trinity*, 5 *Anne*, 1706, *roll* 1*d.*)

R. E. G. KIRK, 27, Chancery Lane.

LAMB'S GRAVE AT EDMONTON.—For long past it has been my custom to visit, once a year, Edmonton Churchyard, and to view the resting place of Charles Lamb. True, that fact may give me no special right to complain of its condition; yet I venture to say that it is somewhat lamentable that the shrine of one who has afforded, and will continue to afford, such real enjoyment to so many should be allowed to remain as it is. The quotation "lies apart from the great city" is no longer applicable to Lamb's resting-place, for London has now crept up to Edmonton and surrounded it; and as for his grave, only those who know it well can succeed in finding it, surrounded and overtowered as it is by other graves. Its condition, when found, is not satisfactory, and I write this to draw attention to the fact, so that something may be done to put it into, at least, decent order. I am fully aware that to do so means spending money, and am ready to contribute my share towards what I deem to be so desirable an object, and I think I may say that I know others who will help.—CHARLES HERBERT, 333, Goswell Road, E.C.

SPITTLEFIELD STREET NAMES.—The Registers of the French (Huguenot) church, known as "La Patente" and situated in Spittlefields, now being edited for the Huguenot Society, present certain difficulties connected with London topography, as to which

the editors would be glad of assistance. The Registers extend from 1689 to 1791. During this period the church occupied four buildings; namely, Glover's Hall, where the services were first held; Paternoster Row; Crispin Street; and Brown's Lane. The last three are easily found, but Glover's Hall has not, so far, been identified. The earlier entries give the place of residence of the persons to whom they refer, as well as their trades, and places of origin in France; but the books were unfortunately kept by scribes whose inability to spell correctly is only equalled by their ignorance of the English language. The result is that the identification of the street names becomes extremely difficult. We find, for example, the following variations of Quaker Street—Qwacre, Quakre, Coakre, Couacre, Koaker, Kuaker, Koique (though this last is, perhaps, Cock Lane); while Petticoat Lane appears as Petit Cotelaine, Pettitcoste and Petitcoct Laine; and Phœnix Street under the various forms of Phini, Finnisch, Finix, Foinix, and Finick.

A little consideration enables one to recognise that Ouesping, Henne Delait, Cloberout (varied to Cloab Road, Claubrot), Hoegsdown, Loorgun Halli, Cateraine (varied to Kertes Rent, Quarters Rent, Certer Rennes "en Bednall Green," Carls Rantes); Soignard (varied to Souanne Yerd); Webscoir (also found as Wesbe Scouhai), Raedlief, and Ouil, stand respectively for Wapping, Hand Alley, Club Row, Hoxton, Lower Gun Alley, Carter's Rents, Swan Yard, Webb's Square, Ratcliffe, and Willow.

The following names, however, have eluded detection, and any suggestions as to what they may be meant for, as well as where they were, will be most welcome. Juik (? Duke) St.; Ouise St. "a Haute Chapelle"; Owes Court (? West); Rue du Cabinet (the names are sometimes, as in this instance, translated into French); Rue de La Licorne, Chardiche; Kedret Lane; Assparck (also appears as Hasparcq, both with and without the affix "street"); Tas (?Das) St.; Breham St.; Gowen Yard, (probably the same as "Owen Cour"); Boue St.; Little Arst St.; Cabuch Court; Ez St.; Cobert Court; Fink St.; Inque (or Ink) St.; Intil St.; Caverlersfields; Pes St.; Pesman St.; Farting St.; Dare St.; Rue de La Hache; Basse Allee.

Almost without exception, the streets which can be identified are in the close vicinity of Spittlefields markets, where the church was situated; and probably all these names indicate places to be

found within half a mile from that centre.—W. MINET, Fountain Court, Temple.

ICKENHAM.—William Say, of Ickenham, gent, "Register to Her Majesty in Cawses Ecclesiasticall," and Proctor of the Arches, mentions in his will, dated 4 March, 1581 (Pr. P.C.C. 31 May, 1582, Tirwhite 22), Sir Henry Kended person of Ickenham, and desires to be buried in Ickenham church, and to have a memorial set up there. The parishioners are his debtors for brick for the new aisle or chapel; but he is content to have "the pewes for him and his howse." For mending the "highwaie foote bridge" at Ickenham bridge (by him already made) he gives 10 loads of gravel. He has a lease of a moiety of Ickenham parsonage. His wife's name was Isabell. Five sons are mentioned. Robert (married, probably the notary public who proved the will as proctor for his mother), Thomas William, "nowe Mr., Chauncellor of Winchester," Edward, and John; his sons-in-law were Thomas Haydon, Mr. Shordiche, Mr. Smith, Richard Lambe, and Jasper Hawkes.—W. H. B. BIRD.

GEORGE COLDHAM.—To what family of the name belonged George Coldham, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales (1734), who died 29th June, 1737? His will gives no assistance as he merely mentions "my brother and sister," without entering into particulars. He married Rebecca, a daughter of Sir John Shaw, bart., of Eltham and Cheshunt.—C. H. M.

EARLY MIDDLESEX M.P.'s.—I should be obliged by any information respecting the following Knights for the Shire of Middlesex, in the 13th and 14th centuries.:—Sir William le Broke, M.P., several times between 1295-1309; Stephen de Gravesend, 1295; Sir Richard le Rous, between 1297-1313; Sir William de Harpedene, 1305; Sir John de la Poile (or Poyle) 1307-13; Walter Crepyn, 1314-22; John de Wandon, 1321; William Fynmore, 1322; William le Rous, 1322-24; Roger de Broke, 1326.—W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

HUTCHINSON AND HAYNES.—John Hutchinson, of Pinner, aged about 29, was licensed, 4th October, 1693, to marry there Priscilla Haynes, of the same, aged about 25 (Vicar General). Can any-

one who has access to Pinner records, give information regarding these persons or their families? When does the Pinner Register begin?—C. H. MAYO.

ISLINGTON.—THE CHAPEL OF EASE, HOLLOWAY.—This edifice was erected in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in 1811, and consecrated in 1814. Of late it has been styled the church of St. Mary Magdalene. Can any correspondent state when first, and by what authority? Burials here are registered as in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, without any reference to the particular burial-ground.—H. G.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD PEOPLE.—Isabella (bapt. 20th November, 1689, died 1771), daughter of Christopher Cooper, vicar of Bishop's Stortford, 1686-98, married the Rev. Wm. Roe, who died 1741. An interesting article on this marriage, and on the children and descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Roe, is contained in "Bedfordshire Notes and Queries," part xviii., pp. 174-178 (June, 1888).—T.W.S.

GREENHILL, OF HARROW.—It is stated that in the year 1698 a petition was presented to the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, by Thomas Greenhill, surgeon (author of a work on Embalming), praying that, in consideration of the petitioner being the seventh son and the thirty-ninth child of one father and mother, his Grace would be pleased to signalize the fact by some particular motto or augmentation to his coat of arms, to transmit to posterity so uncommon a thing. The heraldic authorities are stated to have awarded to the petitioner, for his crest, a demi-griffin with thirty-nine mullets added, of what tincture is not mentioned. This absurd difference (for who could be expected to count the number of the mullets?) is described in Burke's *General Armory*, 1878, where the same crest is attributed to Greenhill, of Greenhill, Middlesex. This place lies between Harrow and the Weald. The arms of "Greenhill, London, granted 1698," are in the same book blazoned: Vert, 2 bars ermine, in chief a leopard passant or. In those of Greenhill, of Greenhill, the bars are described as argent. In both these coats Papworth has, not a leopard, but a lion passant gardant or. Lysons mentions the tomb of Martha, wife of William Greenhill, gent., 1658, as in Harrow Churchyard. —H. GOUGH.

REPLIES.

BELLS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, ST. ALBANS (p. 57).—These bells are described from actual rubbings in Stahlschmidt's *Church Bells of Herts*, p. 217. They should be reckoned, as always, from treble to tenor, not the reverse, and the right arrangement as proved by the diameters is—1, 2, 3, S : K : 1739. 4, Samuel Knight made me 1739. 5, [ditto]. Robert Catlin hung us all, 1739. 6, The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk [Churchwardens' and Parish Clerk's names follow]. C. and G., Mears, Founders, London, 1845. The old tenor was from the foundry of Samuel Knight, and weighed 9 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lb. I hope the board with names of ringers and rules has been preserved.—C. DEEDES.

THE BEACON ON HADLEY CHURCH (ii. pp. 117-119).—I have seen no reply to the enquiry from Mr. R. T. Andrews as to the above. The lately deceased rector, the Rev. A. Cass, would probably have been able to give its history. Agreeing, as I do, with Mr. Andrews, that any information about it would be interesting, I am in the hope that a few remarks on his letter may lead someone in possession of the facts concerning it to enlighten us. Mr. Andrews supposes the beacon to be 14th century or earlier. Can this be? The Church Tower bears the date 1494, and, though a chapelry or chantry probably existed on the site of the church, it would not be probable that any part of such a building would be high enough to display a beacon-light. The idea, therefore, that it was used at the Battle of Barnet, which was fought in 1471, can hardly be considered tenable. I should imagine the beacon was instituted long after the building of the church, and rather intended as a guide to travellers in the surrounding densely-wooded country than as a means of signalling to some other commanding situation. The beacon was fired on the occasion of the second Scotch rebellion, 1745. There would seem to be some obscurity in the history of Hadley, and reliable information would be welcome.—ROBERT STERLAND, Friern Barnet.

THE RED LION, STRAND (p. 51).—Adverting to the reply of "Jack Sheppard," I have found an early mention of this tavern: In 1650 an Act was passed for sale of "the honours, manors, and lands belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince,"

for payment of the army out of the proceeds. [Ludlow avers that under a resolution of the House of Commons, Somerset House, with its appurtenances (the Chapel excepted), was sold for £10,000]. In a list made for the Act of 1650 are included several signs, one being the Red Lion, at the corner of Catherine Street, standing in 1829; see the *Mirror*, No. 365, of April 4, that year.—W. E. D. M.

HERTFORDSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS (pp. 7, &c.)—The reader may note that the Essendon Parish Registers, from 1653 to 1812, were transcribed and indexed about the year 1884, and that a copy should be in the custody of the Rector and Churchwardens. The first book of the Hatfield Registers was also transcribed and indexed in 1891, and should be in the keeping of the Rector and Churchwardens. No mention is made of these transcripts on pp. 63 and 141 of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*.—R. WILTON HALL.

NOTABLE LONDON HOUSES: BYRON'S BIRTHPLACE (p. 120).—I was pleased to find in your last Quarterly Notes that emphasis was laid upon the need for accuracy when tablets are placed upon buildings associated with the illustrious dead. It is of importance, as you so pertinently remark, that great care should be taken to clearly indicate *sites* only when the original structures have disappeared. A case in point, which has been much before the public of late, is that of No. 24, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, which, as it turns out, was erroneously ticketed for many years: "The House where Byron was born," whereas the same had long been razed. With other gentlemen interested in seeking to preserve some record of a noteworthy event, I have persistently agitated in the Press and elsewhere for a properly worded tablet to be affixed to the present premises, now owned and occupied by a large firm of haberdashers. Alas, beyond promises, nothing has resulted from our efforts. There are those who challenge the assertion that Lord Byron was born in Holles Street at all, and a claim has been put forward, if the poet did see the light in this part of the metropolis, in favour of No. 6 immediately opposite No. 24. But this was only based upon hearsay, we found, and is weak in the backbone of proof. No doubt there has been, at one time, some confusion of the numbers in this street. Such is, however, very convincingly dispelled by the explanations given in that admirable work, *The*

Literary Landmarks of London. By the way, it is curious that the interesting and seemingly exhaustive list of "notable London houses" contained in your July issue does not mention the spot under discussion.—CECIL CLARKE, Authors' Club, 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.

HERTFORDSHIRE CHANTRIES (pp. 24, 69, 144).—In the very interesting "Notes on the Chantries and Guilds of Hertfordshire," by Mr. Page, appears the following explanation. "Chantries were founded by pious persons who desired that masses might be said for their souls. . . . . They were of two kinds, the one founded in perpetuity, and the other (which was also called a stipendary or service) for term of years." Will you allow me to point out that (i.) chantries are not necessarily for masses, but might be, and at first were, merely endowments for a priest to sing for the soul of the dead the ordinary morning and evening "offices for the dead," called Placebo and Dirige, which were not masses. (ii.) That the distinction (so far as there was one) between a chantry and a stipendary priest or service had nothing to do with the term for which it was founded.

Two examples will suffice. At Alton, Hants, there was "A Stipendary Priest founded by one John Chaunflower, *to have continuance for ever*, and to teach children grammar." At Cannock, Staffordshire, "The Priest's Service, commonly called Our Lady's Service there. Lands given by several persons *for perpetual maintenance* of one priest . . which priest was called Our Lady's priest. And the same priest these 30 years past hath kept a Grammar School." I fear Mr. Page has not read his own *Surtees Society* volume on *Yorkshire Chantries*! The first page of it shows that the Chantries Act of Henry VIII. gave to the Crown "all chantries and salaries of stipendary priests *having continuance for ever*," or, as it is phrased elsewhere (p. 2) "*having perpetuity for ever*," while in vol. ii. 304 is the heading "The perpetual stipend at the altar of St. Katharine in the parish church of Wragby"; and there are many other examples.

As to the distinction between a chantry and a stipendary or a service, I send you an abstract from my book on "English Schools at the Reformation" (A. Constable, 1896), i. 54: "The line between a chantry or a service and a stipendary is rather hard to draw. It would seem that the 'service' of a particular saint,

commonly of Our Lady, was an endowment not so much for the benefit of a particular person's soul as for the maintenance of service subsidiary, or additional, to the main services of the church. . . . The stipendary was the same foundation as the service, looked at from the point of the agent instead of the object. The priest who performed the service was the stipendiary, and he might either be called Our Lady's priest (as at Cannock above quoted) from the name of the service, or Smith's stipendary (as at Saltash) from the name of the founder. Perhaps also a technical difference may be found in that a chantry priest was a corporation created under a licence in mortmain, and was, like a rector or vicar, his own governing body; while a stipendary drew his stipend from lands placed in the hands of trustees, who were the governors of the goods and possessions of the foundation, and sometimes of the priest himself, over whom they were given a power of dismissal."

This I believe to be the legal foundation of the distinction. In practice and in the language of the chantry certificates the three terms chantry, stipendiary, and service were almost synonymous. ARTHUR F. LEACH, 34, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

Erratum p. 115 last line but two: for "palœolithic" *read* "neolithic."

REVIEWS.

Views of London and Views of St. Pauls Cathedral; both by Freeman Dovaston, the latter with Notes by the late Dr. Sparrow Simpson. (London: 5, George Street, Euston Road, 1s. each net.)

Mr. Dovaston's reproductions and photographs of London have been commented on in these pages on one or two previous occasions. We have now before us the two little books mentioned above. The first is a general collection of London Views and will be appreciated by all who wish to carry away with them a handy souvenir of the great City. The second (Views of St. Paul's) is specially good, and like the similar volume for Westminster, gives us representations of the most interesting portions of the edifice. The descriptive notes by the late Dr. Sparrow Simpson, though brief in form, convey a mass of information concerning the Cathedral.

The Story of our English Towns, told by P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., with an introduction by Augustus Jessop, D.D. (Redway).

This is distinctly a readable book, and should, from its pleasant style, attract persons not often tempted to peruse an antiquarian volume. Let us hope that, having read what Mr. Ditchfield tells, they will take it to heart, so that we may in the future, more than in the past, observe less avidity in the destruction of the few traces of antiquity which England still retains. We do not agree with all Mr. Ditchfield's statements: for instance, in speaking of the Trinity House, he tells us that seamen "in old time" owed the erection of lighthouses to that Corporation. They certainly did nothing of the kind; coast-lighting was a work of charity undertaken by the Church, and the Trinity House, when powerful enough, did all it could to hinder the erection of lighthouses. But criticism of this kind is, perhaps, out of place here; what demands attention in these pages is the material with which Mr. Ditchfield furnishes us as to old London and the daily life of its people; this is excellent.

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